

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. VI, NO. XXIII.

JULY 1889.

EXPLORATIONS UPON THE OLD FIELD NEAR LUDLOW, DECEMBER 1884.

BY CHARLES FORTEY, ESQ.

(Reprinted from the Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, by permission of the Council and the Author.)

SITUATED some two miles to the north-west of Ludlow, and close to the Bromfield Station of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, is the Race-Course, or "Old Field" as it has been called from time immemorial. This is a large, open piece of rough pasturage of about 120 acres in extent, and it is conjectured that it may have derived its appellation of the "Old Field" from the fact that there are within its area grouped together several of those ancient sepulchral mounds known as barrows or tumuli. These, for the most part, lie in a nearly straight line, and parallel with the road leading from Ludlow to Stanton Lacy. But another of them, and this the largest,¹ stands somewhat apart from the rest, upon a rise of ground commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. This is popularly known as "Robin Hood's Butt", or the "Butt Tump", and upon it has flourished, until quite recently, a fine sycamore-tree, which has, however, from some cause,

¹ This tumulus is 90 ft. in diameter by 14 ft. deep.

either from old age or premature decay, after languishing for some years, finally died out. This tree had attained goodly proportions, girthing close upon 15 ft. at 5 ft. from the ground, and was upwards of two centuries old. The Lady Mary Windsor Clive, being desirous of replanting upon the same spot a young tree,¹ in commemoration of the birth of a son and heir to Lord Windsor, deemed the present a most favourable opportunity, before replanting, to open up and explore the contents of the mound.

The work of exploration commenced by digging a trench 14 ft. long by 4 ft. wide, on the summit of the tump; another cutting being subsequently made at a right angle to the first, and extending to the outside of the mound, in order to facilitate the work of excavation. Nothing was found until a depth of 10 ft. had been reached, when the workers came upon a small heap, about 18 in. in diameter, of partially burnt bones mixed with a quantity of charcoal and red ashes. There were no means at hand of ascertaining the quantity of the remains, but they would probably fill a peck measure. Having carefully removed them, they were found to rest upon a bed of clay which did not appear to have been subjected to the action of fire. 2 ft. below this, however, a layer of wood-ashes was met with; another 2 ft. brought the workers to the original ground-level, indicated by the seam of decayed vegetable matter pervading the whole area; 1 ft. lower and the rock of old red sandstone was come upon.

It may, I think, be gathered from the foregoing that the burial in all probability took place in the manner following. A mound of earth, flattened out upon the top, about 2 ft. in height, having been first thrown up, the body was placed upon this for burning. The remains then having been gathered up and removed, the mound was raised some 2 ft. higher, when they were replaced upon this higher platform, as now found, and the barrow raised over them.

¹ A young sycamore-tree has since been planted here.

Upon examination of the remains, which were very fragmentary (there being few pieces above 2 in. in length), they proved to be those of a child of perhaps ten or twelve years of age. The only recognisable portions, however, consisted of a lower jaw and a few detached teeth. Together with, and in the midst of the bones, was also found a small piece of a bronze spear or arrow-head, about 2 in. in length by 1 in. in breadth. This was very much corroded with age. There were no other weapons, implements, or ornaments of any kind, found in this barrow.

Passing on to the next barrow, which is marked No. 2 on plan, I shall not need to dwell upon it at length. It is considerably smaller than the one we have just left, being about 40 ft. in diameter by 7 ft. in height. Upon reaching the ground-level, a small quantity of wood-ashes, together with a few pieces of semi-calcined bones, revealed that there had been a burning; but no bronze or other implements were found.

The next barrow opened (No. 3 on plan) is of about the same dimensions as the last; but in this one was observed a much larger quantity of wood-ashes, together with pieces of burnt bone; and here also was found a small round piece of bronze about the size of a hazel-nut, which may have been an ornament of some kind; but it was, like the spear-head previously mentioned, very much corroded with age.

A mound about 18 in. in height, with a diameter of about 30 ft., lying between the two last mentioned, upon examination proved barren of ashes or other remains.

We now come to the fifth and last of the barrows opened at this time, there being another left for future exploration, at a distance of about 300 yards from it. This turned out to be one of a most interesting character. It is somewhat larger in diameter than the "Butt Tump"; but not so deep, being only 8 ft. to the ground-level. The work of exploration commenced,

as in every other case, by cutting a trench from above. At a depth of 2 ft. only from the top of the mound, to the astonishment of all engaged in the work, an urn containing a quantity of burnt bones was met with. Unfortunately, in consequence of its having been come upon so unexpectedly, it got broken into many pieces by the spade of the workman. The urn, which is of rather crude and ill-burnt pottery, is nevertheless of elegant design, with some attempt at ornamentation round the upper part. On the inside, near the top, is a ledge, which may have been intended to carry a lid. The lid, however, is absent. The urn was found standing upon its base, and in consequence of its proximity to the surface of the ground, the roots of the grasses had grown down into and had lined the interior throughout. Its dimensions are as follow : from a base of 5 in. diameter it widens out to 13 at the bulge, slightly narrowing to the top, and is 13 in. in height.¹

Having carefully removed the urn, with all the pieces that could be found, the excavations were continued, when, at the depth of about 7 ft., a quantity of small, flattish stones were come upon, which, as the work proceeded, proved to be the top stones of a cist. This appears to have been constructed in the following manner. The ground having been scooped out to the depth of a few inches in an oval form, head and foot-stones, composed of flat slabs of sandstone about 15 in. square, were placed edgewise at either end, and faced north and south. Other similar stones, but of smaller size, and also placed edgewise, completed the oval.

¹ A sketch is here introduced, for the sake of comparison, of an urn found near the Big Brook, about a mile from Bromfield Station, at the time of making the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway. When discovered it was in an inverted position, and contained burnt human bones. The workman, thinking that he had found a treasure, deliberately broke it to pieces; and great was his disappointment at finding nothing but bones. So much of the fragments as could be gathered together were preserved, and are now in the Ludlow Museum, from which the sketch here given (restored) is made.

The interior of this oval space was filled in with small stones, the under layer of which, and consequently those placed next the body, and in direct contact with it, upon being turned over were found to have small portions of bone adhering to them ; and there was distinct evidence upon all of their having been subjected to excessive heat.

On all sides were observed large quantities of wood-ashes, which proclaimed the fact that the crematory process had been carried out in the most complete manner. The inside measurement of the cist, between the head and foot-stones, was 3 ft. 8 in. It would seem, therefore, that the body, supposing it to have been that of an adult or fully grown person, must have been placed in a cramped position, in accordance with the prevailing custom of those early times. It will be seen by reference to the plan that the urn was not found immediately over the cist, but some 3 or 4 ft. to the side of it ; which may, perhaps, be taken to indicate that a considerable interval had elapsed between the interments.

From the extreme paucity of manufactured articles of all kinds, the total absence of coins and of implements of iron, it may be inferred that these barrows must have had their origin at a very early period of our history.

The Lady Mary Windsor Clive, under whose auspices the excavations have been undertaken, has throughout taken a lively interest in the work, and has spared neither trouble nor expense to bring them to a successful issue.

ON A
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY WELSH INSCRIPTION
AT MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY,
GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BY DAVID JONES, ESQ.

IN the parish church of Michaelston-super-Ely, Glamorganshire, there is a mural monument, dating from the middle of the seventeenth century, which bears an inscription that has puzzled all who have attempted to read it. The facsimile representation of it which accompanies this paper will show it to be written partly in Welsh and partly in Latin. The enigmatical portion is the Welsh. It is in the form of an Englyn. The orthography will strike the Welsh scholar as peculiar. Some people—and these by no means incompetent judges—have supposed that the peculiarities noticed arise either from a freak of the writer of the Englyn, or from the ignorance or carelessness of the man who cut the inscription. This supposition, however, must be dismissed. Even the engraving, I hope, will convey the idea—which the stone itself certainly does—that the writer was a scholar, and the sculptor (in his way) an artist. Unusual pains have evidently been taken by both. There is a consensus of opinion that the writing is in the Gwentian dialect: this may be, and probably is, so; but the Gwentian scholar, before he ventures to give you his reading of it, makes certain alterations in the spelling. Under this manipulation considerable diversity has been produced in the translations offered. But whatever the translation yielded, it is agreed by all that there is some hidden sense underneath which a mere literal rendering does not reach; that there is,

in fact, locked up in the Englyn a secret, the key to which has been lost. Is this lost key recoverable or not? Who were the two men, the father and son, whose Christian names only are given us in so vaguely tantalising a manner? Could we but find out who they were, probably we should find out something in the actions of their lives—or the life of one of them—which would prove to be the missing key.

ER KŴR AM WLADWYŴ VŴYMLID ŌN RHAN
 MAE RISIART NŴD RHIN Y NŌD RHYNGON
 YMA RHOESON
 V FŌD HĒD SŴN, FIA V DĀD SHON

Obijt pater Fabr.
 12^o - Año 1630
 Æt suæ 107.

Obijt filius April
 21^o Año 1658
 Æt: suæ 77.

A representation of the inscription having been brought under the notice of Professor Rhys, he, with his wonted kindness, has promised, not only a translation of the Englyn, but also to comment upon the peculiarities which he finds in the orthography. He will, I know, undertake this task with even a keener interest than he has already expressed in it when he finds that he will be testing the literary craftsmanship and criticising the linguistic theories of a former member of his own University. The writer of the Englyn has been traced, and the key to the secret locked up in it has, I think, been recovered.

The task of proving this is mine. Cut down to

the smallest limits which clearness will allow, the exposition will, I fear, be long; I trust it will not be wearisome. We shall turn over in our progress a page of Glamorganshire history of the Cromwellian period; we shall see something of the domestic life of the time; and at last we shall settle the meaning of the Michaelston inscription. Our only source of information whereon to base the inquiry must be the monument itself. Tradition is silent, and the parish registers are lost. We pick out from the Englyn that two persons lie buried together at Michaelston, Richard and John, and that John is the father of Richard. The Latin and obituary portion of the inscription tells us that John died in 1630, aged 107, and Richard in 1658, aged 77. There is also upon the monument a shield-of-arms charged with "Jestyn ap Gwrgan impaling Bassett". What could the surname of these people be? Every riddle is easy when you know the answer. I wish I had been able to recognise at first how simple and natural the reply must be to the inquiry I have just put, for it would have spared me much needless labour, as far at least as the younger of the parties is concerned. Richard, being the son of John, would be known to his countrymen as Richard ap John,—a name which would be Anglicised into Richard Jones.

This discovery made, I turned to the wills registered at the Probate Court in London for 1658 (the only court for registration during the Commonwealth), and there found the will of the man wanted in "Wootton 424", of which I now give an abstract:

"Date 16 April 1658. Richard Jones of Michaelston upon Eley, co. Glamorgan, Esquire. Sick in body yet whole in mynde. I recommend my soul to God my Maker, Redeemer and Preserver.....and my body to be interred in my father's sepulchre or grave within the Meeting house or pisse church of Michaelston upon Eley aforesaid. Item, I give and bequeath unto Jane my Loveing wife all those ten acres of Land with the apptences being in Michaelston upon Eley aforesaid w^{ch} I purchased of

Coll. Phillipp Jones for and during the term of her fīrall lief and after her de cease to sonn Bassett Jones and the heires of his body, remainder in default of issue to sonn Edward Jones and the heires of his body, remainder in default of issue to the Right heires of sonn Bassett Jones for ever. To said loveing wife six mylche kyne six working oxen one hundred sheepe (that is to say) fortie ewes fortie twelve month ould sheepe or hogges and twentie lambes—also two of my best horses or mares and my swyne of all sortes. Also the use and occupation of all my household stuff during her fīrall life altering not the ppte thereof (the furniture &c. of one specified chamber excepted which is bequeathed immediately to son Bassett) the said household stuff upon death of wife to be equally divided between the two sons."

Certain purchased lands in St. Fagan's, "Kae Rice Bicka", and "lands purchased of Thomas Gibbon, gent., and wife", are then charged with annuities as follows :

"Fortie shillings a year to faithfull servant Edmund David and twentie shillings a year each to kinsman John ap John of Michaelston upon Ely and poore kinswoman Alce John of St. ffagans."

Subject to which the said lands are bequeathed to his son Edward and the heirs of his body, with a further entail upon son Bassett and heirs ; grandson Thomas Jones, son of said son Bassett by one Marie Hughes, and heirs ; remainder to right heirs of son Bassett.

"To my said wief ffortie powns in gould w^{ch} I have in my coubart. Grandchild Marye Jones daughter of son Bassett by one Katherine Miles ffortie pounds with all such sheepe as shee hath under her owne marke amonge my sheepe the sayd ffortie pounds to be payd her at the time of her marriage. Reparacon of pishe church of Michaelston upon Eley twentie shillings. Poor of the pishe twentie shillings. William Howell, Richard John, and John Jenkin now attending on me in my sickness tenn shillings a peece. Residue to son Edward, who is appointed executor. Witnesses: Rich^d Jevans, Jevan Prichard, Richard Bevan and Rich. John.

"Proved att London 20th August 1658."

Need I stop to point out what a picture of domestic life in Glamorganshire in the seventeenth century

this will presents to us? How simple, how patriarchal it must have been, and that in the family of an "Esquire", a man who had three men-servants to wait upon him in his sickness! The lines, surely, are too strongly drawn to need any further tracing out, or any shading to be thrown in, by me.

Recollecting that the paternal arms upon the monument were those of "Jestyn", I turned to the pedigrees. In the *Golden Grove Book* (N. 2066, red), under the descent from Jestyn, is John George of Llantryddyd, who married Ann, daughter of John William Bassett, and by her had two daughters (who each married a Harvard), a son, Richard Jones—the Richard, undoubtedly, whose will has just been given. Richard Jones married Jane, daughter of Thomas Bassett of Bromiskin, and had issue Bassett Jones, Doctor of Physic, who married Catherine, daughter of William Lloyd, and died *s. p.* Mr. Clark, in his *Glamorganshire Genealogies*, p. 120, gives the same descent, but with fewer particulars, adding, however (on the authority of *Harl. MS.* 6108, f. 51), that Bassett Jones, M.D., was lord of part of the manor of Penkelly, co. Brecknock, by purchase. On referring, for proof, to Jones's *Brecknockshire*, vol. ii, p. 592, it would seem as if no such purchase could have taken place.

John George is rated upon xxs. to the subsidy of 35 Elizabeth in the parish of Llantrithyd. He is still there 3 James I, but has disappeared by 3 Charles I. Richard Jones appears in the assessments of Michaelston-super-Ely as early as 1 James I.

It happens, fortunately, that the parish registers of Llantrithyd have just been printed, under the editorship of Mr. H. Seymour Hughes. They are among the few early ones of which Glamorganshire can boast. I shall be forgiven, I trust, if I avail myself of their (to me) most welcome and unexpected help in throwing light upon the family of John George. The first item I pick out is that of a burial: "1581. Ric. son to

John George vii June." I fancy that there must be some error in this entry; that it should have been a baptism, for it takes place in the very year in which Richard Jones of Michaelston, dying at the age of seventy-seven in 1658, should have been born and baptised. There, however, stands the entry of a burial of one of his name and parentage, and Mr. Hughes assures me that the transcript is correct. The truth of the supposition hazarded cannot be tested, for the early leaves of the baptismal part of the register, by sad mischance, are missing, and the first entry remaining is 1597.

"Ann Bassett, wife of John George", is buried 17 September 1613. These are the only "George" entries of the period;¹ and the later appearance of the name must be that of a totally different family. John George having reached the age of ninety when his wife died in 1613, no doubt left Llantrithyd and went to reside with his son at Michaelston.

"Richard Jones, Esq." appears in the commission of the peace for the county of Glamorgan in the Commonwealth period (*Gaol Files*, Glamorganshire, 165...). This is the only record of his active life that I have yet come across. What his opinions were, or which side he may have favoured during the Civil War, there is nothing so far to indicate. If family connections go for anything, we may suspect him of being a Royalist, for he was descended on his mother's side from a Bassett, and had married a Bassett, and the Bassetts were thorough Royalists. On the other hand, we find him speaking of his parish church as a "meeting-house", so that we may judge him to have been a somewhat lukewarm Churchman. Prob-

¹ The marriage of Rice Haward and Anne Johnes is registered under date 19th January 1600(1). The bride was the daughter of John George. The marriage of her sister Catherine (given in the pedigree) with Morgan Haward was not noted by me as being in the Register. There are several baptisms of children of both Rice and Morgan Haward among the numerous Haward entries, for which the inquirer is referred to the Register itself.

ably he was a sort of quiet Royalist, one of the "Vicar of Bray" school of men, who, for expediency's sake, sided with "whatever king should reign", and so had passed for a Parliamentarian. This, if it were so, would account for the "slight" (to call it by the mildest name we can think of) passed upon him by that powerful personage, Colonel Philip Jones. The proverb tells us that "dog does not eat dog", and it is inconceivable that even Cromwell's Lord of the Council¹ should have treated Richard Jones in the way charged and proved had he been a very active member of the dominant party. At the time, however, that he was thus "slighted" Richard Jones was considerably over seventy. The years did not lie as lightly upon him as they had upon his father; and in the struggle which ensued he had to lean for support on the strong arm of his son Bassett, who must now be noticed.

In Bassett Jones the interest of the study we are engaged in centres. A man evidently of very great ability (as we shall soon see) and some ambition, the wonder is that he did not leave a greater mark behind him than he has done. Too little is known of him; and I regret that the researches to which this investigation have given rise have added nothing to what has already been common property. He is noticed briefly in Williams's *Eminent Welshmen*; but Williams has been content to quote Anthony à Wood, and nothing more. He must have been born at Michaelston—probably at "The Court", being the best house of the time in the parish—somewhere about the year 1616, for in 1634 he became a member of Jesus College, Oxford. On leaving the University he travelled abroad, where he studied physic and chemistry. Some years after his return he published *Lapis Chymicus Philosophorum Examini Subjectus*, Oxonia, 1648. It is noteworthy that this was the year of St. Fagan's fight: there are indications in the father's will that

¹ I think he was *Lord Chamberlain* also; at all events he held some high post in the court of the Lord Protector, and was in near attendance upon his person.

Bassett at this period must have spent a good part of his time about Michaelston, and it certainly shows him possessed of great powers of mental abstraction, as well as a philosophical indifference to the strife of parties which waged round him, to perfect such a work for the press, and select so unpropitious a season for its publication. He had taken the degree of M.D., but whether he systematically practised in his profession is an open question. He seems to have resided at Michaelston in 1653, and to have been disengaged enough to pay more than one visit to London. At this time sprang up the famous family quarrel with Colonel Philip Jones, then in the height of his power as one of Cromwell's lords, and in attendance on the Lord Protector. This quarrel gave birth to the pamphlet of twenty-eight pages (which I must presently quote from), entitled "The Copy of a Petition to the Lord Protector by Bassett Jones of Llanmihangel, in the County of Glamorgan, against Col. Philip Jones, with his Highness gracious Order thereupon, the said Colonel's Answer, and the Reply of the said Bassett. To which, by way of an Appendix, is added such Papers as were made use of in the Cause. London [September 8], 1654." This pamphlet will come in for special treatment, so I pass on to Bassett Jones's next literary production, which appeared in the year following his father's death. It is entitled "Hermiælogium, or an Essay on the Rationality of the Art of Speaking. As a Supplement to Lillie's Grammar Philosophically, Mythologically, and Emblematologically offered by B. J. London [August], 1659." A Latin address at the end is signed "Bassett Joanesius." The work is recommended as a "rational book" by Will. Du Gard, Master of the Merchant Tailors' School. And this is nearly all that we know of Bassett Jones. The pedigree tells us of his marriage, and that he died *s. p.* Under his father's will he took but a small bequest, so that he must have been provided for by settlement. His mother and brother

were living in 1670, the mother at that time being in the occupation of the principal house at Michaelston, for which she is charged upon eight hearths in the tax of that year. She has also a smaller house at Cardiff, a common arrangement of the local gentry of this period, and even later. But Bassett, if still living, had apparently left the county: I have not found his name in the Taxation. As there must have been some colour for the erroneous statement in the *Harl. MS.* already alluded to, I imagine that Miss Lloyd, whom he married, may have been a Breconshire lady, and that, on his marriage, he may have settled in that county. There probably he died, and, at the District Court of Brecon, his will—if will he left—would probably have been proved; at all events, I have not *noticed* it at Llandaff, and have not *found* it at Somerset House.

All this leads up to the pamphlet of 1654, the authenticity and *bona fides* of which will not, I suppose, be questioned by anyone. Yet it is only right to point out that its authenticity must rest upon its own internal evidence and one's general knowledge of the doings and utter selfishness of the times, of the greed and rapacity of the people in power. I have sought in vain amongst the calendars of State Papers, 1650-60, for any trace of the petition presented to Cromwell. One would think it ought to have been preserved. That it is not in existence now is by no means evidence that the petition set forth in the pamphlet is a bogus affair; rather the reverse. The student in these matters who wishes, for instance, to go beyond the beaten track of the *Royalist Composition Papers*—who stumbles, say, upon an allusion to an incriminatory charge against one of the dominant party—will seek in vain for any other evidence of it than this allusion of an incidental character which it had not been thought worth while to suppress. Such is my experience; and therefore I am quite easy on the score of authenticity.

Bassett Jones's case stood thus:

At the beginning of the Civil War the Earl of Worcester was possessed of considerable estates in Glamorganshire. After the battle of St. Fagan's, in May 1648, some portion of these estates, namely, certain manors and lands lying in the Vale of Glamorganshire, having been declared forfeited to the Commonwealth, were presented by Parliament to Col. Horton and his brigade, as a reward for their aid in contributing to the victory of the Parliamentary forces on that occasion. The officers of the brigade eventually decided to sell these estates, and found a purchaser in Col. Philip Jones. The legal conveyance, however, had to be made by the Commissioners appointed for dealing with delinquents' estates sitting at Worcester House. The duties and powers of the Commissioners were prescribed by Act of Parliament, and among other things which they had to consider was the equitable treatment of those who might stand in the position of leaseholders upon forfeited estates. Certain advantages were given to these persons: their holdings were not to be sold over their heads; the right of pre-emption was given them if they chose to exercise it, at a certain regulated scale. Richard Jones had purchased a lease at Wrinstone (one of the manors sold), as far back as 2 Charles, of the Earl of Worcester, on which the profit rental had been returned to Drury House, in the valuation made preparatory to sale, at £10 10s. Upon this he elected to exercise his right of pre-emption, and lodged his petition. The Commissioners, under their administrative powers, had nothing to do but to sanction this; but they said that as the sale was so very small an affair, it had better be concluded with Col. Jones himself. Negotiations on the subject go on between all the parties; the sealing of Col. Jones's conveyance is suspended in regard thereto; eventually the Colonel promises several persons—the officers under the Commissioners among others—that everything shall be carried out by him as desired; the promise is accepted by all interested, Richard Jones's agent included; and the conveyance

is sealed. Time having been allowed Col. Jones to settle comfortably down into his purchase, he is then asked to perform his promise to Richard Jones. This he refuses to do, and denies the promise altogether. The lessee upon this presents a petition at Worcester House praying performance. A cross action is immediately entered by the Colonel, who obtains a summons requiring Richard to appear and show cause why he did not either pay him rent or yield possession. Obeying this summons, Bassett Jones repairs to London, and is in attendance on the Committee some time. Finding nothing objected to him, he returned home. In his absence the Colonel or his agents "did renew the complaint, and, without the knowledge of the replicant (though no more than the said reserved rent could be pretended to be paid for), obtained an order by which the replicant's father was requested to pay rent *and* deliver possession; so that, whereas the order of summons were '*or* possession', the order thereupon obtained saith '*and* possession', a thing which (as the replicant humbly conceiveth) was clearly out of the power of the Commissioners to grant." Other proceedings followed, "but through the distance of the replicant's abode could not be well managed", and Col. Jones obtained a confirmation of the order. One "Charles Jones, gent.", is employed to put this order in force, and to him Richard Jones makes a proffer of the rent, accompanied by an acquittance which he is to sign. Charles Jones returns to his master (who is in the country), taking the acquittance with him for examination. Within a few days he is again at Richard Jones's (26th July 1653), accepts the rent tendered, and signs the acquittance. He is also permitted to take possession of the lands *in reversion*, "themselves then pretending to understand it no otherwise". Nevertheless, in the October following, Charles is in London, and at his master's instance made an affidavit, "by which he not only concealed the proceedings which had passed in the

interim, and the satisfaction which under his own hand he had acknowledged, but also affirms that the said Richard had denied the possession demanded, when, indeed, he had yielded it up according to his demands, and sent his servant along to show him the lands, that he might accomplish the ceremonies of possession, as before said." The Commissioners thereupon make an order upon Richard to quit the possession—explaining in this their final order that their precedent order was to give "possession according to the purchase"—which reached only to the reserved rent. They provided, moreover, that fourteen days' notice should be given to the said Richard before the Sheriff should be called to assistance. But without any notice at all given to the said Richard, or any related to him, Mr. Evan Lewis, late Lieutenant under the said Colonel, now his brother-in-law, did, on the 14th December last, come, with the Deputy-Sheriff and soldiers from the garrison of Cardiff, and forcibly took possession. Bassett Jones, when this climax is reached, is in London. The matter is communicated to him by his father in the following letter :—

"Son,—This is to let you know that upon the 14th instant Mr. Evan Lewis came with the Deputy Sheriff, his men, and two souldiers from the Castle of Cardiff, and entered into the house where Robert Jones lives, putting in the souldiers to keep possession that day and the night following. So that he was constrained to seal a Bond of some great penalty unto Christopher Jenkin, with condition to hold possession thereof to the use of Col. Jones, and not to deliver possession unto any other unless forced thereunto by lawful authority.

"From thence they came to the croft by the meadow, where they made entry; and after ceremonies of entry made there also, they departed without showing me any order or serving the House therewith; onely they sent a souldier (after their departure) to acquaint your mother (myself not being within) that they had made entry as aforesaid; But did not make me privy to their authority either then or after. Which is the whole truth of their proceedings therein.

"Your carefull Father,

Richard Iones.

"Llanmihangel. Decemb. 18, 1653."

The next step taken was to petition the Lord Protector (a second time as it would seem), setting forth the grievances herein enumerated. His Highness, under date 22nd March 1653, directs that Col. Jones be made acquainted with the petition. Col. Jones' answer is received by the petitioner 25th April following. The points of the reply may be grouped as follows:—

1. The proceedings have been perfectly regular from the beginning until the final order. He desires nothing more than the fruit of these proceedings.

2. Denies using the least force to obtain possession, or that he sent souldiers, or was privy thereto. Sundry other denials; among them the denial that he was in the country at the time the "acquittance" required by Richard Jones was taken by Charles Jones from Michaelston, ostensibly for his examination.

3. Other charges are dealt with, and he ends with the cynical observation that the courts of "Justice" are still open to the petitioner.

Bassett Jones replies to this answer at length in a very trenchant manner, and then puts "the case" from which the foregoing summary has been drawn. This is followed by an appendix of the documents in the case (eleven in number), which, if accepted as genuine (and I see no reason to doubt them), fully bear out everything he has said. Lastly comes the final petition to His Highness, in which Col. Jones' answer and Bassett's comment thereon are printed in parallel columns, and is very instructive reading. This petition, which covers four pages in small type, ends thus:

"Lastly: whereas he tells your Highness I reproach him in my Petition, I also submit it whether Phi. Jones by such courses doth not rather reproach at least-wise the Colonel and the Counsellor. Nevertheless, my Lord, I avow it, really were this my own case, I would rather loose the Land than publish this much of a person so graced by your Highness.

"But while I live seeing my aged Father so unworthily divested of his own under colour of JUSTICE, if I cease not to

beg but your Justice, I hope so far your Highness will be pleased to pardon the importunity of

"My Lord, your very humble servant,

"Bassett Jones.

"From my lodging near the

White Hart Post House by Charing Cross.

"August the 21, 1654."

Thus Bassett Jones ends the tale of his father's wrongs; and for the purpose of this inquiry it may end here. We have now all we want for the clear reading of the Englyn. If it is thought that the story wants rounding off, I can only say that I fear Col. Philip Jones was allowed to keep undisturbed possession of the lands at Wrinston, and that "Justice" did not think fit to interfere with his high-handed proceedings. The mention of his name in the will has not, I think, anything to do with the settlement of the matter in variance, but refers to another purchase altogether, made before the dispute arose.

Richard Jones died, as may be seen, 21 April 1658. He came of a long-lived race; but whether he died prematurely at the age of seventy-seven may be a moot point. The writer of the Englyn thought so, and in the veiled language which is used has said so. Beyond a doubt he was much worried in mind during his latter years by Col. Philip Jones's conduct; and it was not at all this doughty Colonel's fault if he was not hurried to his grave sooner than he ought to have been. These matters serve as the whole point of the Englyn.

In their way to the press these sheets will pass through the hands of Professor Rhys. I have no desire to forestall him in offering a translation; and I ought, perhaps, very carefully to guard myself against passing beyond the bounds to which my own part of the investigation should be confined. He will, I hope, forgive me for any seeming intrusion into that which should be exclusively his province; but since this inquiry has been taken in hand, and the conclusions at

which I have arrived have been slowly hammered out, shaping themselves at last into a form widely different from that which was at first conjectured, I have received a translation of the Englyn which I cannot refrain from using. It clinches all that I have said; it serves as a keystone to the arch which I have constructed. It is from the pen of Mr. Robert Watson, better known to Glamorganshire bards as "Gomer Morganwg". Mr. Watson, after suggesting certain alterations in the reading which seem to me rather in the way of extending the sense than tampering with the text (save in the last line), gives the translation thus:

"Though grieved for the worried Patriot *of our part*
The point (disputed) was not virtue [? virtuous].
 It is our Richard we [? they] here put [laid],
 To be out of the tumult that was. Also his father John."

He also gives the following alternative readings. In the first line the words "of our part" might be rendered "in our view"; and the second line might be read, "The point in dispute between was not virtuous". I do not know how far Mr. Watson's alterations are permissible, nor can I hazard a conjecture as to how far Professor Rhys may sanction such a mode of rendering; but Mr. Watson, quite independently, has produced a translation which fits in with my conclusions.

Who that has followed me through the summary of the "Petition of Bassett Jones" can now doubt as to what the hidden meaning of this Englyn is, or fail to discern by whom it was written? In the last paragraph of the "Petition" (which I have quoted entire) are there not present the filial affection and reverence which would prompt such a writer to erect some memorial to his dead father ere he left the neighbourhood, and the resentment over paternal wrongs which would incite him to inscribe thereon some record of them? And if this was done in 1659, would it have been politic to express that resentment in an open manner, but rather in one that was veiled and concealed?

Some time ago Mr. Jones kindly sent me a tracing of the Englyn, and a few days ago the Editor sent me two rubbings of it. One of them enables me to read the lines with more accuracy than I was able to do from the tracing. The letters are all perfect, except the last two letters of the fourth word of the first line, and some of the accents, while the N of RHAN may have had a stroke above it, indicating another N, to make RHANN. Further, the punctuation of the last line is somewhat doubtful. The stop after *fôd* would seem to be a semicolon, possibly a comma; and that after *swn* a comma, but possibly a semicolon. The I of FIA would seem to have a dot over it; but I cannot feel sure of similar dots over the other i's.

The following is my reading :

"Er kvr am wladwvr v ymlid o'n rhann
 Nvd rhin y nôd rhyngon
 Mae Risiart, ymma rhoeson
 V fôd, hêd swm, fia' v dâd Shôn."

This Englyn has several peculiarities. Among others it may be noticed that such a word as *o'n* is not usually expected to sustain the rhyme; and in the next place *fia' v* is to be pronounced as a monosyllable, standing for *fe a'v*. But even greater difficulty is occasioned by *hêd*, which might possibly have stood for *hyd*; so that *hêd swm* would mean "until sound or noise", which would have to be understood as referring to the blast of the last trumpet. This suggestion is a violent one; and on the whole the spelling *wladwvr* would suggest *hvd* as the lettering to be expected in that case. So, on the whole, I take it that *hêd swm* stands for *hêb swm*, meaning "without noise", that is to say "in peace". But whether *hêd* for *hêb* is to be reckoned a slip on the part of the carver of the letters may be doubted, as the alliteration would require *d*, and not *b*. Even then, however, the line would not be quite correct from the bardic versifier's point of view. The use of *v*, partly for the *u*, and partly for the *i*, of the literary dialect is remarkable. The *v* in every instance has "over it."

The Welsh may be rendered as follows.

To [our] grief for countrymen to pursue from our part,
 No mystery between us [is] the mark :
 Richard is — here we have put him —
 To be without noise, [both] he and his father John.

The first words are evidently to be construed like the usual formula, "Er cof am", "to the memory of", or "in remembrance of". The words, "to pursue from our part", have been sufficiently elucidated by Mr. Jones in his elaborate paper. As to the *nôd* or "mark" in the second line, that in my opinion refers simply to the monument with the Latin epitaphs. And I am sorry to differ from Mr. Jones in thinking that the Englyn is not meant to conceal a secret or mystery of any kind; for I fail to discover anything cryptic in it.

J. RHYS.

THE PARISH OF
ST. HILARY, IN GLAMORGANSHIRE,
AND ITS LORDS.

BY G. T. CLARK, F.S.A.

ST. HILARY is a compact parish of 1267.686 acres, in the hundred of Cowbridge. It was a manor in the member of Llanblethian, and within it was the manor or reputed manor of Beaupré, both held of Cardiff Castle by military service.

Of the origin of the parish nothing is known. The parishes around are mostly, but not all, Welsh; but St. Hilary, a Bishop of Poitiers in the fourth century, has no place in the very copious hagiology of Wales. No other parish in Britain is named after him, and but one other church, and that in Cornwall, is dedicated to him; so that it is uncertain whether the parish is of Welsh formation, or whether, like Bonvileston, Barry, and Sully, it was carved out of an older and larger area, and constituted a parish to fit the estate of some Anglo-Norman lord.

The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. Some account of the church, as now restored, was recently given by the Vicar, and is recorded in a recent number of the *Arch. Cambrensis*. The following are from some older church notes, and relate to the two well-known effigies there.

The one is a recumbent figure, 6 ft. 6 in. long, clad in a long loose robe, perfectly plain, without a girdle, but fitting to the neck and chest, and upon the arms, and ceases a little above the wrists. The head is bare, and rests upon a square cushion. The hair is long, and curls inwards over the ears, and descends over the neck behind them. The left arm rests upon the chest, the right hand upon the hip, and holds a

pair of long hawking-gloves. On the feet are hauts-de-chausses, covering the ankles, but cut down in front. There is no weapon. The figure rests in a recess in the north wall of the nave, at a rather higher level than usual, and within a segmental arch richly moulded. The recess and the figure seem of about the date of Edward II.

There is also a full-sized effigy in plate-armour, roughly but effectively executed in stone; the figure and its bed formed one block. The attitude is recumbent, on its back, the hands in prayer, the head upon a small square cushion placed diagonally, and this upon a square cushion with tassels. On the head is a chisel-pointed helmet, the vizor up, and the features seen. On each side, above the temples, is a boss, either an ornament or the fastening of a broken crest. On the neck is a plain short tippet, extending to the shoulder-plates, perhaps of plate, and below it a surcoat bearing the Basset arms. Round the waist a handsome sword-belt, knotted in front, set with ornamented square plates, representing metal. The hips are covered with plate-armour, overlapping horizontally. The knee-pieces are highly ornate, having on the outer side a large sort of rosette, on the inner side a fluted fan. The shoes are of lobster-plate, with sharp toes, and resting upon a couched lion; no spurs. The death, inscribed 14th Dec. 1423 (1 H. VI), tallies fairly well with the ornamental armour, or is, perhaps, a little late for it. The effigy has been cut to be applied to the north end of a recess in the south wall, for the head and right hand side are blank, and on the left side and at the foot is the inscription. It has been moved, probably twice.

The Welsh genealogists, whose pedigrees, as regards the Anglo-Norman families, do credit to their imagination only, state St. Hilary to have belonged to a family named Sytsylt, of whom John, son and heir of Robert Sytsylt, is described as selling Maes-Essylt or Beaupré, the principal manor, to Philip Basset, after

the battle of Lincoln, in 1140, to pay his ransom as taken prisoner there. They also mention Baldwin ap Eustance ap John Sytsyll as knighted by Henry III, and killed at the siege of Cardiff Castle in that reign. Other accounts marry the Sytsyll heiress to Adam Turberville of Crickhowel, and their heiress to Basset. Now for all this there is no shadow of evidence: like the early Stradling and Herbert pedigrees, it is pure fiction, invented possibly to please Elizabeth's great minister, who wished to add high descent to his great personal distinction. Beaupré, a not unlikely name to have been given by an Anglo-Norman to his estate, and amply justified by the site on which it was bestowed, has evidently been rendered, like many similar names, subsequently into Welsh. It happens fortunately to admit of proof that, as late as 1197, St. Hilary was in possession of the family of de Kerdiff or Cardiff, nor was it till after some generations, and more than a century later, that the Bassets became land-owners in Glamorgan.

A very curious fine of 9 Richard I, disinterred by Mr. Floyd, and given, with his conclusions based upon it, at the close of this paper, shows that the family of de Kaerdiff had an early, and probably the first, Anglo-Norman possession of St. Hilary. The first of the name possibly followed Fitzhamon, and no doubt assumed the name from the chief town of the lordship. Rees Meyric, quoting an old but imperfect MS., states that William Earl of Gloucester gave to Sir Richard de Kerdiff thirty librates of land as the fee of Newton, being parcel of the Forest of Margam. Sir Richard seems to have been son of a Richard and elder brother of Sir William de Kerdiff of Walton-Kerdiff by Tewkesbury. The foundation-charter of Keynsham shows Sir Richard to have been Dapifer or Seneschal to Earl William, and to him in that capacity is addressed the Earl's charter conceding to Neath the privileges already conferred upon Cardiff, and recited in the confirmation-charter of Richard II.

The *Liber Niger* gives William de Kerdiff as holding of Earl William, of the new feoffment, half a knight's fee in Wales (Newton) and a whole one in England (Queenhull, co. Gloucester, a chapelry in Ripple). Mr. Knight, in his account of Newton, assumes the half-fee to be the thirty librates mentioned as granted to Richard; and, taking the librate as a score of acres, finds that 600 acres is half the parish or fee. If this be so, the land must have gone to Richard's brother William as being a male fief, which does not appear to have been the case; though half may have so gone, for Sir Richard's daughters and heirs did certainly inherit a quarter-fee. Sir Richard, as Seneschal, witnessed the gift of a gold ring by Richard de Lucy to William Earl of Gloucester and Hawise, his wife, 23rd March 1159; a little before which time Mr. Knight places the foundation of Newton Church, and especially of its curious stone pulpit. This may have been so; Sir Richard certainly gave to Eweny a rent-charge upon his English lands. In Hugh de Bardulf's *Compotus for the Honour of Gloucester*, 33 Henry II, 1186, Richard de Cardiff owes for a pardon under the king's brief, 36s. 8d. (*M. R. Pipæ*, 33 Henry III). He died before 1197, the date of the fine referred to. His contemporaries, and no doubt very near relations, were Matilda de Cardiff, a donor to Margam, Hugh de Cardiff, and Constance, his sister. Sir Richard seems to have died before his father, possibly about 1159. He left, as the fine shows, two daughters, coheirs—Amabel, who married Thomas de Sanford, a justiciary, and who appears in the *Compotus* of 9 Richard I for the Honour of Gloucester, as owing 35s.; and Hawise, married Thomas de Bavis, who, in 1197, contended for half the estate, as set forth in the fine, and which included half a quarter-fee in Newton and half a fee in St. Hilary. Hawise probably died childless. Amabel had many children; Thomas Sanford, the eldest, had Newton; his heir was his brother Maurice. Jordan and Warner

de Sanford seem also to have been his sons. They were of Wiltshire, and filled divers offices, Warner being Custos of Braden Forest, as appears in the Pipe Rolls of the period. The Neath Abbey confirmation-charters show that a Thomas de Sandford gave up, for two shillings, a rent paid to him for fifty acres at Black Skern, and an acre and a half on the seashore. How Newton passed from the Sanfords is not known. Joanna de Sanford, living 1234-5, was married to Henry Coggeshall, who was seised of Newton. They are reported to have sold it to Jenkin Turberville; but however this may be, in 1262 a county inquisition shows that Adam de Piretone held a quarter-fee in Nova Villa, value £15. The only memorial of the Sanfords in Newton is "St. John's" or "Sanford's" Well, an intermitting spring which still bubbles up a few yards from the church.

The de Cardiff line was maintained in Sir William de Cardiff, brother of the Dapifer, and his heir male, who was seised of half a fee in Wales (St. Hilary) and one fee in England. The Welsh pedigrees marry him to a daughter of Thomas Basset of Wootton Basset, for which there is no authority. Sir William was probably ancestor of another William, and of Edward de Cardiff, his brother. As William died 5 Edward III, 1330-32, or about 170 years after Richard, they were probably grandson or great-grandsons of his brother.

The elder brother, William de Cardiff, died 5 Edward III, and left a daughter and heiress, Joanna, aged 14, 5 Edward III, 1349-50; died 23 Edward III. She married (1) John de Wyncote, and (2) John de Hampton, and had, probably by the first, three daughters, coheirs: Margaret, aged 11; Elizabeth, aged 9; and Juetta or Alianor, aged 7—all in 1349-50. Elizabeth, or possibly Margaret, married John Bawderip, of a well-known Somerset-Glamorgan family, and had a daughter Agnes, who married John Basset.

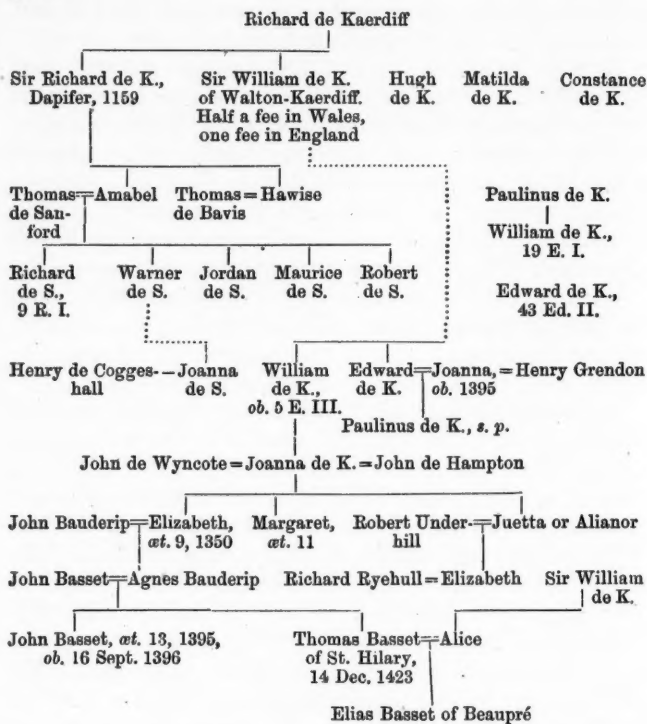
Juetta, called also Alianor, married Robert Under-

hill. They settled the reversion of half Queenhull, co. Gloucester, on the death of Joanna Grendon, upon Richard Ryhull, junior, and Elizabeth his wife ; therefore, no doubt, their daughter, Ann Ryhull, was seised of the same moiety in 1407-8. The two married sisters and their husbands, Bauderip and Underhill, joined to demise Queenhull to Edward de Cardiff and Joanna, their (great) uncle and aunt, for life.

Agnes Bauderip, who married John Basset, died before 1395. They had two sons : John, aged 13 in 1395, who died childless 16 September 1396, seised of half Queenhull ; and Thomas Basset, who married Alice, daughter of Sir William de Cardiff. Thomas Basset, besides half Queenhull, had St. Hilary, and is there buried under an altar-tomb with his effigy, above described. The inscription, which may or may not be original, gives his death as in 1423. Who Sir William de Cardiff was is not known, but the family long continued in the male line in Gloucestershire, though the actual proven pedigree is not recorded.

Edward, brother of William de Cardiff, married Joanna, and upon them it was that Queenhull was settled for life. Joanna married secondly Henry de Grendon. It is very doubtful whether or not Edward was father of Paulinus de Cardiff, who was aged 20 in 1369-70, and who seems to have died childless ; but there was an earlier Paulinus, father of a William de Cardiff, 1290-1, who had Queenhull, and another Edward, who had Queenhull and Walton-Cardiff, 1368-70. The probability is that Alice, daughter of Sir William de Cardiff, represented these persons, for her husband had half a fee in St. Hilary in 1316, and their descendants, the Bassets, had St. Hilary and Walton-Cardiff, which became Walton-Basset. The Basset pedigree, therefore, in Glamorgan, should commence, perhaps, with John Basset, who married Agnes Bauderip, or, at any rate, with Thomas, their son, whose tomb and effigy remain at St. Hilary. He was father of Sir Elias Basset of Beaupré, from whom the

received pedigree is sufficiently correct. A difficulty, however, is created by the Despenser Survey of 1320, which gives Thomas Basset as holding half a fee in St. Hilary, a date too early for the Thomas who died in 1423, and yet no earlier Thomas occurs in the pedigree.



The Bassets no doubt had a pedigree before they came into Glamorgan, but it is doubtful from which branch of that wide-spreading tree they descended. Pole (*Devon*, p. 135) says that Alice, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Basset of Coleton and Whitford, married Sir Thomas Sanford, and had Lawrence S., who was father of Thomas S., s. p., and Alda, who married (1)

Sir Walter Folliot and (2) Sir Peter Brewis, showing a Glamorgan connection. Also he states that Elias Basset, Lord of Beaupier, in Wales, released unto John de Stephenston all his rights in Stephenston, 3 Edward III, 1327-9. So that the Bassets may be a branch from Coliton. After many vicissitudes, and more than one transfer of the property, Beaupré returned to and is possessed by the heir of line; but the heir male is Richard Basset of Bonvileston, whose title-deeds, from the period when his ancestor branched off to Bonvileston, are remarkably perfect.

Inq. Post Mortem, 18 R. II, No. 19.
Two Instruments.

1.—Writ of "Diem clausit", dated 25th May, a° 18 [1395], to the Escaetor of Worcester, to hold an inquest on the death of Joanna, who was wife of Henry Grendour, and to make return to Chancery.

2.—Inq. held by John Morant, Escaetor of Worcester, on the Thursday after the Purification of the Virgin, anno 18. The Jury say that Joanna held the manor of Queenhull, excepting services of two from one messuage, and one carucate of land in B..... Morton, which is part of the manor of Queenhull, by the service of sending yearly one dog "de mota"¹ to the Exchequer. That she held Queenhull for life by demise formerly made by John Bawderyp and Elizabeth his wife, and Robert Underhill and Juetta his wife, to Edward Kerdyf, formerly husband of Joanna, to the said Joanna and the heirs of Edward. And they say Edward died without heirs of his body; but that he had an elder brother, William, who had issue, Joanna, daughter and heir, and died. Which Joanna had issue, two daughters, namely, Elizabeth and Juetta, and died.

The said Elizabeth took as husband John Bawderyp, and had issue a daughter, Agnes, and died; which said Agnes took as husband John Basset, and had issue a certain John, who is now thirteen years old and more; and they say the said Agnes died.

And the said Juetta took as husband Robert Underhill; and the said Robert and Juetta granted for themselves and the heirs of Juetta a moiety of the said manor of Queenhull, which Henry

¹ Elsewhere called a "brach" or hunting dog.

Grendour and Joanna his wife held for the life of Joanna, of the inheritance of Juetta, to a certain Richard Ruyhall, Junior, and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of their body; and failing such heirs, to the heirs of the body of Richard; and failing such heirs, to the right heirs of Richard, by fine levied in the King's Court; and that Juetta is forty years old and more.

Then follows an extent of the manor. Afterwards is another inquest on the above John Basset,—*Inq. p. Mortem*, 20 R. II, No. 5.

1.—Writ of "Diem clausit", 16 Sept., a° 20 (1396).

2.—Inquest at Worcester on the Saturday after St. Luke the Evangelist, a° 20, before John Hadeley (?), Escheator.

The Jury say that John Basset held in socage a moiety of the manor of Queenhull by the service as above. That the moiety was worth four marcs, and that John Basset died 6 Sept. last, and that Thomas Basset is his brother and nearest heir, and aged fifteen years.

William de Kerdyf died 5 Edward III, leaving Joanna, his daughter and heir, aged fourteen years. (Escaet., 5 Ed. III, 1 m., No. 26.) The same year Joanna married John de Wynecote, who did fealty for the land which William de Kerdyf had held. (*Abb. Orig.*, p. 54, 5 Ed. III, R. 16.) She afterwards married John de Hampton, who must have died before 1349, as by the inquest on the death of Hugh le Despenser, Joanna, widow of John de Hampton, is said to hold the fee (formerly the Cardiff's) in Glamorganshire.

Joanna died 23 Ed. III (1349-50), leaving three daughters,—Margaret, aged eleven; Elizabeth, aged nine; and Alianor, aged seven years, her heirs. (Escaet., 23 Ed. III, 2 Part, No. 4.)

Elizabeth died in the following year, leaving her sisters Margaret and Juetta her general heirs, and Edward de Kerdyf, her (great) uncle aged thirty years. (Escaet., 24 Ed. III, 1 Nov., No. 65.) On her death seizin was given to Edward of the manor of Queenhull. (*Abb. Orig.*, p. 210, 24 Ed. III, R. 10.)

Edward died 43 Ed. III (1369-70), leaving a widow, Joanna, surviving, and a son, Paulinus, aged twenty years, his heir. (Escaet., 43 Edward III, 1st Part, 61b.)

Joanna must afterwards have married Henry Grendour, and died, as the *Inq.* already given shows; but as it does not state when he died, it might possibly have been earlier than 18 R. II.

It is to be presumed that Paulinus de Kerdif died *s. p.*, and that the wife of John Bawderyp was named Margaret, and not Elizabeth, and that she who is called Alianor in one Inquisition is the Juetta of the other; and in 18 R. II she must have been fifty years old, though forty and more, which the Inquisition gives, may mean any age above forty.

John Bawderyp seems to have been witness to one of the Despenser charters to Cardiff.

Bavis of the Fine (9 R. I) may have been ancestor of Roger de Bavint, who about 1345 (*Abbrev. Orig.*, p. 166*b*, and *Rolls of Parliament*, ii, p. 147) gave Colwinston to Edward III, by whom that place was subsequently granted to Dartford Nunnery.

No doubt Thomas Basset did marry Alicia, daughter of W. de Cardiff. The Cardiffs held at Llanirid (?), Glamorgan; at Walton Cardiff, co. Glost.; and at Queenhull, co. Wore.; and Fosbrooke (ii, p. 273) says the heirs of Edward Cardiff held at Walton, 10 and 16 R. II, 4 H. IV, and 39 H. VI, and that the heirs were Basset of Barlbury, co. Glam. (? Gloucester), in 4 H. VIII, and that Walton-Cardiff was also called Walton-Basset. Without accepting all that Fosbrooke says, no doubt the Bassets held at Walton and Queenhull. (See *I. p. M.*, 20 R. II, No. 5.)

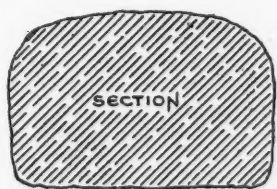
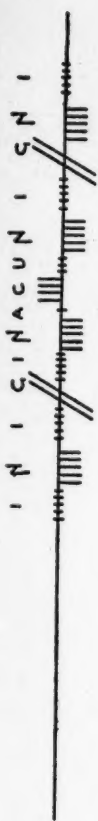
Where one family hold the lands of another in two places, it is always probable that the latter married an heir of the former. But the male Cardiffs did not fail till the middle of the fourteenth century, and the Bassets could not succeed till after that; and the marriage by which they inherited probably was not earlier than the beginning of the fourteenth century; hence Bavis in the Fine could not be an error for Basset, as might otherwise be suggested.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF AN OGAM
STONE AT EGLWYS CYMUN CHURCH,
CARMARTHENSHIRE.

BY G. G. T. TREHERNE, ESQ.

THE Ogam stone in question was found by me some years ago in the churchyard of Eglwys Cymun Church, co. Carmarthen. It formed a step on the right of the path leading through the churchyard, from the boundary wall up to the entrance porch on the south side of the church. The earth on the right of the path had risen 2 or 3 feet above it, and two steps (of which the stone in question formed one) gave access from the path to the upper level of the churchyard. The stone, when found, was in its present broken condition, and the stone forming the second step did not appear to be in any way related to it. The stone is much weathered, and apparently worn by water, but is very similar to the stones now obtained from the quarries at Llandowror, a mile and a half distant, on the old Silurian formation. The church itself stands on the old red sandstone.

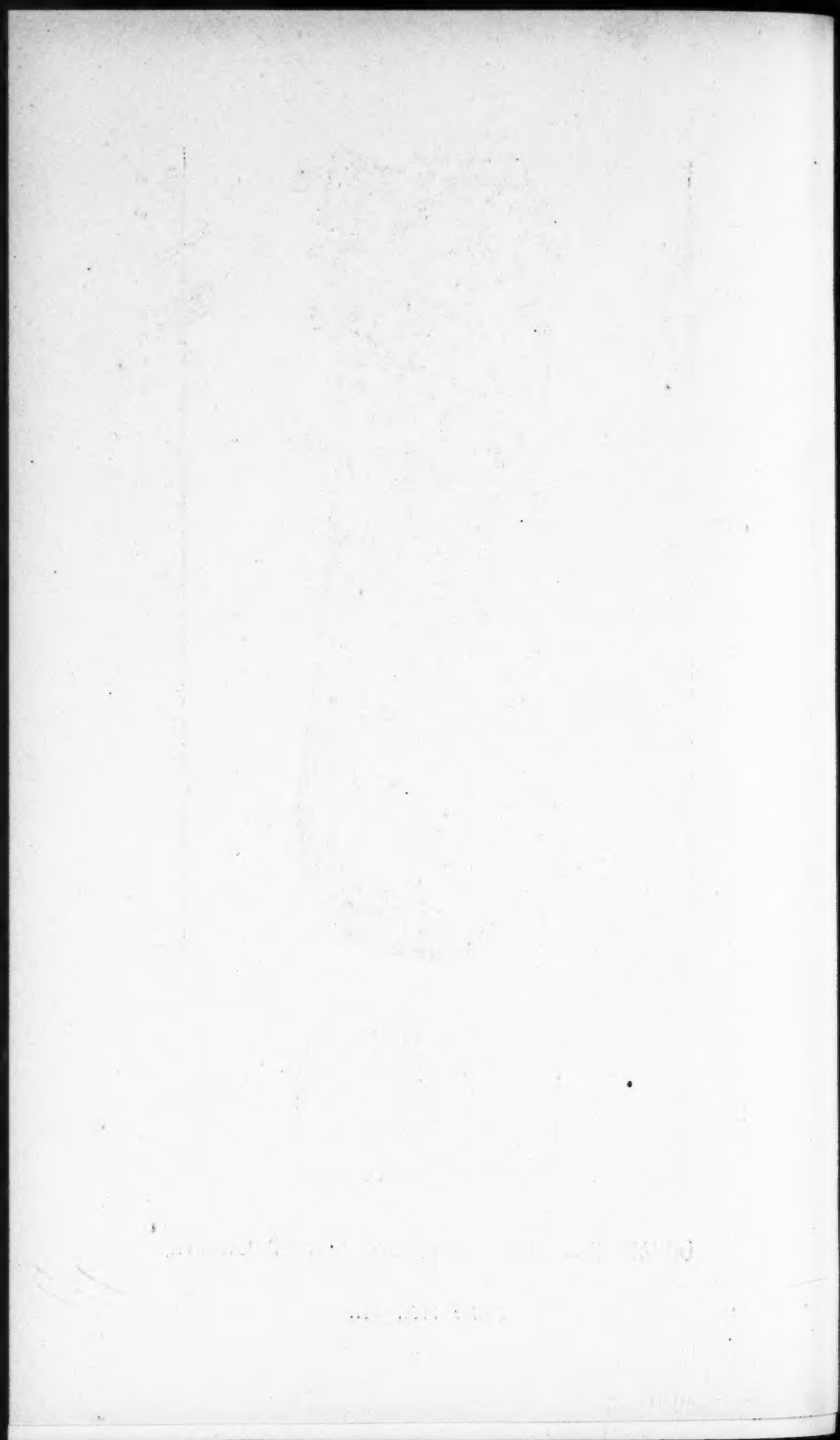
The church is situated on high ground, some 500 ft. above the sea-level, and in a commanding position. It is rather more than two miles distant from the sea at Pendine, and six miles from the nearest railway-station, Whitland. It is of very early date, and built in the centre of an extensive earthwork or rath, which forms the present churchyard, being raised some 5 or 6 ft. above the level of the adjacent ground, and surrounded, as to a large part, by an earthen rampart. The roof is stone-vaulted, of sharp pitch, and tradition and appearance alike suggest that it was built on a centring of earth instead of the usual wooden frame. On the north side is a remarkable, square-headed,



OGHAM INSCRIBED STONE AT EGLWYS CYMMYN.

Scale: 1 1/4 in. = 1 ft.





single-light window of a date prior to the use of glass; and at the distance of 4 feet to the east of the window is a doorway of very early and rude design.

When the chancel was rebuilt, some years since, several earthenware sepulchral urns were found embedded in the south wall, and have long been destroyed or lost. The nave has so far happily escaped the tender mercies of the restorer, and is safe in the reverent hands of the present Rector.

Canon Bevan, in his *History of St. David's Diocese* (published by the S. P. C. K.), mentions this and the neighbouring church of Llandawke as probable instances of a foreign dedication, viz., to the Lady Margaret Marloes.

In a neighbouring farm, called "Park Cymun", is an ancient well, probably not unconnected with the local saint.¹

THE EGLWYS CYMUN INSCRIBED STONE.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN RHYS, M.A.

The Roman capitals—and as far as I can judge from the rubbings they are all capitals or majuscule, as I ought, perhaps, rather to call them—read as follows :

AVITORIA FILIA CVNIGNI.

The Ogam reads in the contrary direction, as usual with the other bilinguals. On the one angle we have *Avittoriges*, and on the other, *Inigina Cunigni*; but there is a doubt whether one is to treat the Ogam as beginning on the right hand angle or on the left. What I mean will appear clear at once from the rela-

¹ The name of the church appears in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Henry VIII, as "Eglus Kemen". In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica P. Nicholai* there appears, in the Deanery of Carmarthen, "Ecol'ia de Eglusgluneyn", by which Eglwys Cymun seems to be meant; but the scribe has evidently bungled over the name. The original roll is in existence, and I mean to look it up. In an *Inquisitio post Mortem*, 1 Edward II, the name is spelt "Eglus Kumin", and the name of the neighbouring church, Kiffig, is given as "Eglus Keffeg."—E. McClure.

tive positions of the words on the stone, as shown on the annexed illustration by the artist of the Association.

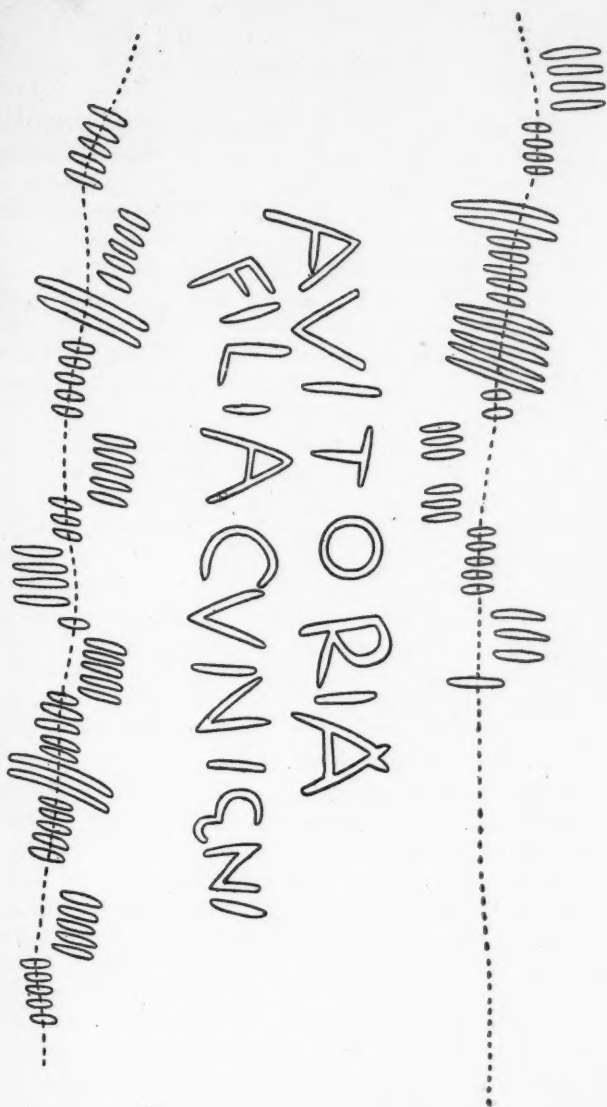
If we read *Avittoriges Inigina Cunigni*, the inscription would run in English as follows, discarding for the moment the question of the case-endings: "Avittoriga daughter of Cunignos." But this implies reading the Ogam from right to left, so to say, which is not after the analogy of the majority of the instances admitting of being compared. Read the other way, the Ogam would be: "Inigina Cunigni Avittoriges", which would mean, the "daughter of Cunignos, Avittoriga"; and this has in its favour at least one indubitable instance in Roman capitals, namely,

FILILOVERNII ANATEMORI

at Llanfaglan, near Carnarvon. Further, I take it that there is a blunder in the cases, *Inigina* being in the nominative, whereas it should, according to the usual rule in such cases, have been in the genitive, in which, in fact, *Avittoriges* undoubtedly is; and the mistake of using a nominative instead of a genitive seems most easily accounted for by supposing the nominative to have formed the first word of the inscription in the Ogam characters.

This is the first time *inigina* has ever been found,¹ and it may seem to some a little rash to identify it with the old Irish word for daughter, which is written *ingen*; for it may be asked why I suppose the *n* and the *g* to have been separated by a vowel in early Irish. This is absolutely proved by the pronunciation and the spelling of the word in modern Irish, where it is *inghen*, with the *n* and the *gh* belonging to different syllables. Such is the help afforded in this instance by

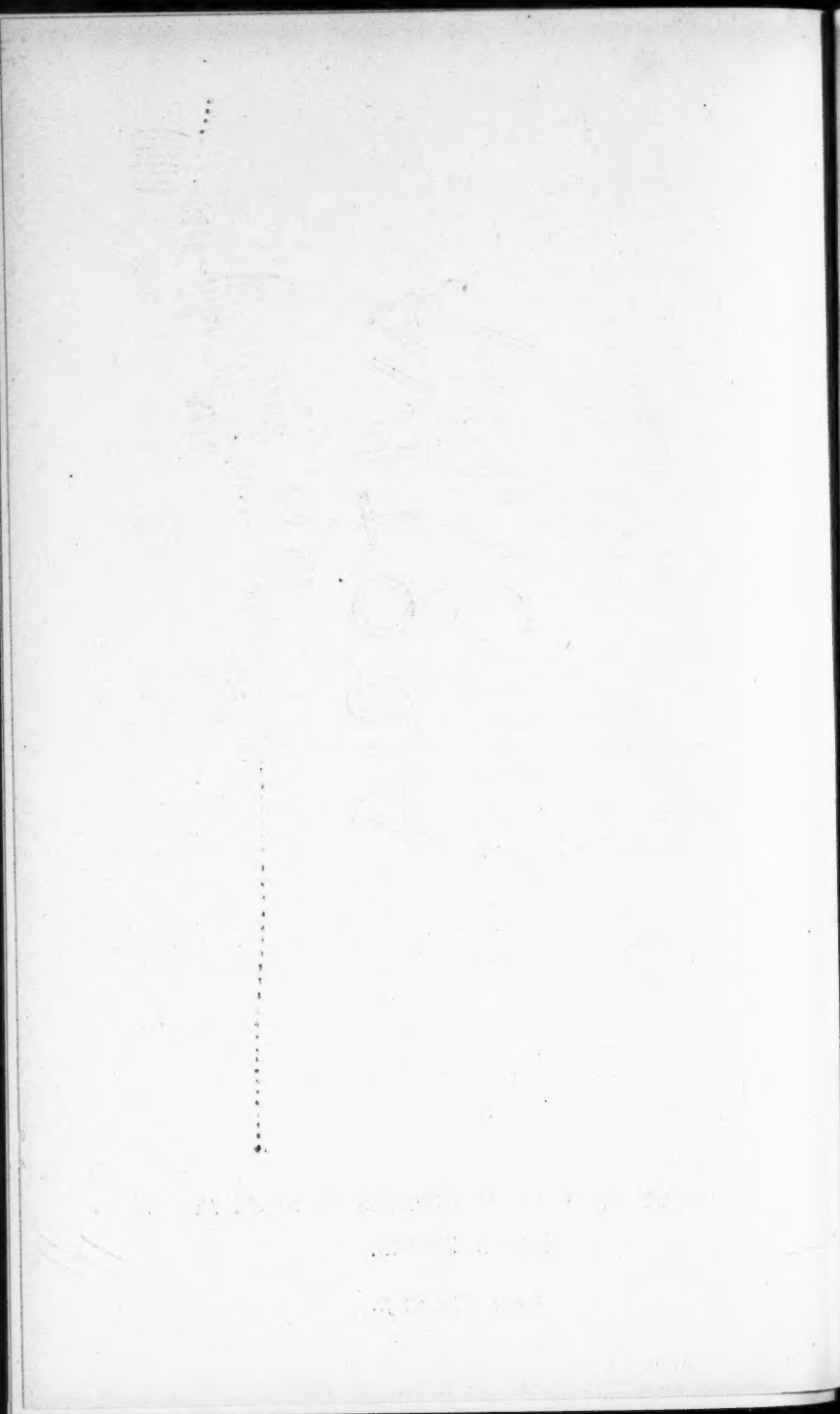
¹ The only inscription on stone in which the Irish word for daughter occurs is upon the twelfth century doorway at Freshford, co. Kilkenny, where a prayer is asked for Niam, the daughter of Core, thus,—“Ór do Neim i(n)gin Cuire”, etc. See Petrie's *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, vol. ii, p. 89.—J. R. ALLEN.



OGHAM AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AT
EGLWYS CYMMYN.

Scale: 3 ins. = 1 ft.





the modern language, which it is too much the fashion of Celtic scholars to despise. As to the spelling *inigina*, I may say that one might possibly have rather expected *inigena*, but the rubbings can scarcely be said to warrant that reading. Every other letter in both inscriptions seems to be certain beyond all doubt.

To return to *inigina*, *inghen*. The etymology of the word is not certain; but we might compare it probably in point of root and prefix, but not of formative affix, with such a word as the Latin *ingenua*.

The vowel *i* appears in this inscription in another word where elsewhere *e* is shown, namely, in *Cunigni*, which stands alone, in the form of *Cunegni*, on a stone at Traws Mawr, near Carmarthen. In my remarks on the name *Cunegni* in my *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 390, I rashly treated that name as a form of *Cunagn-i*, the modern Welsh of which ought to be *Cynan*; but I am now persuaded that *Cunigni* and *Cunegni* are to be carefully distinguished from such a form as *Cunagni*, and that the later equivalents of *Cunign-i* are to be found in the Irish *Coinin*,¹ mentioned as the name of a bishop in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, Feb. 12. The Welsh form is to be found, doubtless, in *Cynin*, after whom Llangynin is called. Rees, in his *Welsh Saints*, pp. 144-5, has the following paragraph on this Saint: "Cynin, according to the *Cognacio*, was the son of Tudwal Befr by a daughter of Brychan. He was the founder of Llangynin, near St. Clears, Carmarthenshire. Achau y Saint says, moreover, that he was a bishop; and as the church, which he founded, has been called 'Llangynin a'i Weision² neu a'i Feibion', the additional designation 'of his servants or his sons' may mean the clergy in attendance upon him." In a note he explains that Llangynin is now a chapel subject to St. Clears; but that as the latter is a Norman dedication, the

¹ The termination *ign-* is the original of the *in* so common in modern Irish diminutives. See Stokes' *Celtic Declension*, p. 85.

² "Llan Gynin ai Weison" is the name as given in the parishes of Wales in the *Myv. Arch.*, ii, 622.

chapel and church have probably changed their relationship. For the longer name of Llangynin he refers to the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, ii, p. 35; but I notice that the *Myvyrian* there speaks of *Kynin* as a son of Brychan, as it also places a *Kynin* in the list of Brychan's sons at ii, 29.

Were there, then, two *Kynins* or only one? In any case *Kynin*'s may reasonably be supposed to have been a great name in the fifth century, and it is remarkable that it should occur twice (as *Cunigni* and *Cunegui*) on the monuments of a comparatively small district. This is all the more deserving of note as the name was a Celtic one, and not such as *Paulinus*, which any Christian might adopt.

I said the fifth century out of deference to my learned namesake, the author of the essay already cited; but I can see nothing in this inscription which could be said to militate against that early date. That is, however, a matter which I should rather leave in the hands of experts who have made a careful study of Christian epigraphy. But one may venture to say that this find is of great importance in the hagiological sense, as enabling us, among other things, to classify the *Traws Mawr* inscription.

It now remains to say something of the name *Avitoria* and *Avittoriges*; and we are at the outset met by the difficult question whether the name is Latin or Goidelic. There was in the latter language a genitive *avi* of a word meaning a descendant, which is now *ó*, as in O'Connell (descendant or grandson of Connall), and this *avi* is not unknown in Ogam inscriptions both in Wales and in Ireland. It suggests a possible etymon for *Avitoria*; but I know of no such a later form as O'ithre or Uaithre to countenance this guess.¹ On the

¹ Perhaps one might mention a genitive *Uithir* (printed with its *u* marked long) in Stokes' *Old Irish Glossaries* (London, 1862), p. 24, s. v. *gaire*; but in the translation (Calcutta, 1868), p. 87, the nominative is given as *Othar* with no long vowel. A feminine name *úithir*, genitive *úithir*, like *inis*, "island", genitive *inis* (as well as *inae*) of the contracted *Ja* declension given in Stokes's *Celtic Declension* (Göttingen, 1886), p. 18, would probably suit.

other hand, scarcely less difficulty would attach to the supposition that *Avitoria* is Latin, for though *avus* suggests an etymon, and though such names as *Avitus*, *Avitius*, and *Avitianus* are attested, I have not yet succeeded in finding *Avitorius* or *Avitoria*; so I have to leave this point also undecided for the present.

Whatever the origin of the name may be, there can be no doubt that in *Avittoriges* we have its early Irish genitive. The *tt* in the latter indicates that the vowel-flanked *t* of *Avitoria* had already been reduced to a spirant. In manuscript Irish this would be written *th*, but the sound has long since been spirited away into a mere *h*. Perhaps the writing of *Avitoria* with one *t* argues the name to have been considered Latin.

The *g* of *Avittoriges*, I take it, can only be a way of expressing the spirant *y* (as in *yes*), or, better, the German spirant *j*; so the word might be represented as *Avittoriyes*, or better, possibly, *Avittoryes* of four syllables. The spirant sound of the Irish *g* (now written *gh*) between narrow vowels is well known in all the Goidelic dialects, but one had scarcely expected to find traces of it in the early period.

Here I have, it will be seen, inclined to treat the name as of Latin origin; but the important phonological conclusion I have drawn from it remains much the same if the name were assumed to be, on the contrary, purely Celtic; for in that case one should, from a genitive *Avittoriges*, infer a nominative *Avittoriga*; and the disappearance of the *g* in the Latin form *Avitoria* would argue much the same sort of minimum spirant sound given to the *g* in the Irish pronunciation.

All this applies to the spirant when it was voiced or sonant; but a Pembrokeshire bilingual shows that *g* might also represent the corresponding surd spirant, namely, the German *ch* in *ich*. I allude to the Trefgarn Fach Stone with the name *Hogtivis* in Roman majuscules, and *Ogtene* in Ogam. Here the *g* must have been pronounced like *ch* in the German *licht*, as it still is in Irish when accompanied with a narrow

vowel. In old Welsh the same combination had become what used to be written *ith*, now *yth*. Why the Trefgarn inscription should not have had *Hoctivis* instead of *Hogtivis* I cannot tell, unless it be that the palatal spirant had not been up to the time associated with *c* or *ch*, though the latter frequently represents it in later Goidelic. Even in German it is represented extensively by *g*: witness the prevalent pronunciation of the *g* as a surd in such words as *wichtig* and *wichtigkeit*.

To return to the sonant form of the sound represented by *g*, we seem to have an instance of it in Pomponius Mela's allusion to Neptune's two sons, Britain and Ireland, in the accusative form of "*Albiona et Bergyon*".¹ The latter seems to point back to an *Ibergion*, or better, perhaps, *Iberigon* (nominative *Iberigos* for *Iberijos*), a *Ja* formation akin with such a name of the country as *Iberia* or *Iberio* (genitive *Iberionos* or *Iberinos*), with *b* for *v* or *w*. It is well known that *g* or *ge* and *gi* served in Anglo-Saxon to express some such a sound as that of *y* in *yes*, or of *j* in German. Take such forms as *eardigan* or *eardigean* for *eardian*, to dwell. Something similar was also done at the beginning of words such as *geōng*, young; and one finds an interesting instance of this in Bede's *Hist. Eccles.*, i, p. 12, where he speaks of an "*urbem Giudi*" in the Firth of Forth. This is pretty certainly the *Iudeu* of Nennius, which he gives in the Welsh term *Atbret Iudeu* (the restitution or indemnity of *Iudeu*). See Schulz's *Nennius et Gildas*, § 65, and Rhys' *Celtic Britain*, pp. 133, 151, where the attempted etymological identification of *Giudi* with *Keith* is to be cancelled. My eye has quite recently chanced on a reference to *Iudeu* in the *Book of Aneurin*, which bears out the spelling of Nennius. The passage will be found in Stephens' *Gododin*, p. 348, where it stands, with the rendering into English on the opposite page, as follows:—

¹ It is right to say that there are other readings.

"Tra merin iodeo trileo
Yg caat tri guaid franc fraidus leo
Bribon a guoren bar deo."

"While there was a drop they were like three lions in purpose;
In the battle, three brave, prompt, active lions.
Bribon, who wielded the thick lance."

The length of the English translation may here be taken as an indication that Mr. Stephens was guessing hopelessly when he wrote them; but I will only mention that in Skene's *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, ii, p. 103, *franc* is put in brackets. I know not what that means with regard to the reading of the original MS., but the omission of the word renders the three lines sevens, and capable of being construed as follows; for it would be hardly fair to criticise others' guesses without submitting one's own:—

"Over the Firth of Iodeo brave
In war thrice a raging lion
Bribon wrought the wrath of God."

Space would fail me to go into details, but my rendering is word for word, such as it is, and I have purposely abstained from peppering it with commas; but I may explain that I take *merin* to mean *marina*, in something approaching the Ducange meaning of "*æstus maris turgidior*", and that accordingly I regard *Merin Iodeo* as meaning the Firth of Forth, which a passage in Reeves' *Culdees* (p. 124) shows to have been known as *Muir n-Giudan*, the Sea of Giuda or Giude, where *Giudan* was probably not a Goidelic genitive, but rather an English one; such, in fact, as Bede might have called *Mare Giudi*, the Sea of Iudeu or Iodeo. It is the "Scottis See" and "Scottewattre" of Scotch authorities from the eleventh century down.

The word *Iodeo* was probably a name applied to the Picts or some of the Picts, and we meet with it again in quite another part of the country, namely in South Wales: witness the *Annales Cambriæ* entry, A.D. 601, "Gregorius obiit in Christo (et) David episcopus moni iudeorum." (See Phillimore's edition in the *Cymmrodor*,

ix, p. 156.) Here the genitive plural has taken a form which could not help rejoicing the heart of every craze-driven seeker after the Ten Tribes of Israel. The Picts and Scots of St. David's, however, are otherwise known from the stories forming the life of the Saint. See the *Cambro-British Saints*, pp. 124-6; also the *Liber Landavensis*, pp. 94-5.

All this digression was occasioned by the proof afforded by the inscription before me that the symbol for *g* was also applied to represent the cognate spirant voiced. On Goidelic ground (probably on Brythonic ground also) the course of phonetic decay led up to this application, and naturally suggested it; so, when one comes to consider the same application of the corresponding letter in Anglo-Saxon documents, one can hardly avoid drawing the conclusion that when the Northumbrians adopted Irish writing they took over the letter *g* with its value as a palatal spirant already well established.

With respect to the Picts and Scots of Dyved, they probably came there from Ireland, as I am inclined to believe likewise with regard to Carausius (see *Arch. Cambrensis* for 1888, pp. 143, 274), whose reign I should accordingly regard as marking the full tide of the power of the invaders from the sister island. It is to persons of this origin that we owe the bilingual inscriptions of South Wales; and among the former are probably to be reckoned all those who belonged to the ubiquitous family of Brychan Brycheiniog, including, without much hesitation, the father of the Avitoria of the Eglwys Cymun Stone. At one time I had a notion that the Ogmic monuments on this side of St. George's Channel represented an early stage of Brythonic speech; but that is a view which I have long ceased to hold; and if anything were still wanting to prove it untenable, we have it in this inscription with its Goidelic word for daughter, *inigina*, for no form of that vocable has ever been detected in any dialect of Brythonic.

LLYFR SILIN

YN CYNNWYS ACHAU AMRYW DEULUOEDD
YN NGWYNEDD, POWYS, ETC.

(Continued from p. 163.)

DUDLUST PENTRE MADOC.

ROBERT EUTYN ap Sir Robert Eutyn ap James ap William ap James Eutyn ap Sion ap William Eutyn ap Sion ap Siames ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Llew. ap Gruffydd ap Kadwgan ap Meilir ap Elidir ap Rys Sais &c. Gwel Ach Bodyling.

Mam William Eutyn oedd Margred verch ac un o dair etifed. Philip Bryd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Llew. ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Llew.

Mam Margred a'i dwy chwaer oedd Alswyn verch Sion ap Richard ap Madoc ap Llew. ap Ednyfed Gam &c.

Mam Siames Eutyn oedd Elizabeth verch ac etifeddes Owen ap Gruffydd ap Owen ap Madog ddu un o'r tri mab duon Dafydd ap Iorwerth ap Kynfric ap Heilin ap Trahaiarn.

Mam hono oedd ... verch Sion ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Cynwric ap Osber.

MERS YN MAELOR.

John Puleston ap John Puleston ap Robert Puleston ap Sir John Pilston ap Sion Pilston hên ap Sion ap Madoc ap Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston.

Mam Robert Puleston oedd Gaenor verch Robert ap Meredydd ap Hwlkin Lloyd o Glynllifon (Gorphen Ach Sersiant Glyn ; ac edrych ai un fam

oedd Gaenor a wo Glynllifon y Sersiant ; mam y Sersiant oedd Sian chwaer Sir John Pilston un fam un dad).

Mam Sion Pilston oedd Elen verch Sir Robert Whitnae (Gorphen Ach Llaweni ; Kanys brawd oedd Sir Sion Pilston i Elizabeth mam Sir Sion Salsbri ; ac am hynny y mae Mr. Robert Pilston yn gefnder i Sir Sion Salsbri o Laweni.

Mam Sion ap Sion Pilston oedd Alswn fechan verch Howel ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Ednyfed Goch.

Mam Alswn oedd Alswn arall verch Howel ap Gronow ap Ieuan ap Gronow ap Hwfa. Ac oddiwrth hono y caed y Mers a Hafod y Wern.

HAFOD Y WERN.

Sion Pilston Tir Môn ap Sion Pilston hên ap Sion ap Madoc ap Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston ap Sir Richard Pilston Marchog Urddol. (*Llyfr o Law Thomas Lloyd o Lys Dulas yn Modeon.*)

Mam Sion Pilston Tir Môn oedd Ales verch Hugh Lewis o Brysaddfed o ... verch William Bwkle ; ei mam oedd Elin verch Sir William Gruffydd ei mam hithe o Sian Stanley mam hono.

Gwraig Sion Pilston o Dir Môn oedd Elizabeth verch Pirs Stanley.

Plant Sion Pilston hên. Sir Sion Pilston, Constable Carnarfon ; Sian Pilston gwraig Robert ap Meredydd ap Hwlkin Lloyd ac wedi marw Robert priodes Sian Sir William Gruffydd o'r Penrhyn ; Elizabeth Arglwyddes Sir Roger Salsbri ; Sybil gwraig Ffoulke ap Robert Salsbri o Llanrwst a dwy o ferched a fu iddynt, Elen gwraig Roger ap Sion Wynn o Frynhan-gor yn Iâl a'r lall oedd Sian gwraig Dafydd Lloyd o'r Mynydd ; Cattrin gwraig Sion Eutyn ap Sion Eutyn ap Elis Eutyn o'r Rhiwabon.

Mam Sir Sion Pilston a'r merched uchod oedd Elen verch yr Arglwydd Whitney.

Mam Elen Chwitney oedd ... verch Thomas Fychan o Hergest ap Thomas; a hwn oedd frawd un fam i'r Arglwydd Herbert a'i Frodyr.

Gwraig Thomas Fychan oedd Elen Gethin verch Kadwgan ap Dafydd ap Kadwgan ap Philip Dorddu.

Mam Elen Gethin oedd Tangwystl Lloyd verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Ieuan fwyaf ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan ap Rys ap Llawdden. Llwyth uwch Aeron.

Mam Tangwystl Lloyd oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Ieuan ap Owen ap Dafydd ap Egnion Ddistain ap Iorwerth ap Gwrgene o Lechfren.

Mam Gruffydd ap Ieuan Lloyd oedd ... verch Gruffydd fychan o Gaeo.

Mam Gruffydd fychan o Gaeo oedd Gwladys verch Howel ap Ynyr fychan; ac medd y llyfr mam Gruffydd ap Ieuan Lloyd uchod oedd Gwladys ferch Howel; ac ni all bod ond un ai merch Howel ap Ynyr fychan ai merch Gruffydd fychan o Gaeo yn fam iddo.

TREFALYN.

Edward Pilston ap Edward Pilston ap Edward Pilston ap Edward Pilston ap Sir Roger Pilston ap Roger ap Sion ap Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston.

Mam Edward Pilston ap Edward oedd Cattrin ail verch ac un o etifeddesau Sion Almor ap Sion ap Sion ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Dafydd ap Ithel ap Gronow ap Owain ap Trahaern ap Ithel ap Eunydd.

Mam Sion Almor ap Sion ap Ieuan oedd Sioned verch Batto ap Madoc ap Gruffydd.

Mam y trydydd Sion oedd ... verch Philip Egerton o Swydd Gaerlleon.

EMRAL.

Sir Roger Puleston ap Roger Pilston ap Roger Pilston ap Sir Edward Pilston ap Sir Roger Pilston ap

Roger ap Sion ap Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston.

Mam Sir Roger Pilston oedd Ann Verch Richard Grafner o Eaton.

Mam Roger ap Roger Pilston oedd Mawdlen verch Sir Thomas ap Sir Thomas Hanmer.

Mam Roger ap Sir Edward Pilston oedd Ermin verch Richard Hanmer ap Gruffydd Hanmer o Hanmer.

Mam Sir Edward Pilston oedd Sian verch ac etifeddes William Hanmer ap Sion Hanmer o'r Llay ap Siankyn ap Sir Dafydd Hanmer.

Mam Sir Roger Pilston oedd Sioned verch ac etifeddes Thomas Bwckle ap Thomas Bwckle ap William ap Sion ap Robert ap Robert Bwckle ap William ap William Bwckle ap Robert Arglwydd Bwkle.

Mam Roger ap Sion Pilston oedd Angharad verch Gruffydd Hanmer ap Sir Dafydd Hanmer. Gruffydd oedd aer Sir Dafydd Hanmer.

Mam Sion ap Robert Pilston oedd Ales verch Dafydd Lewis o Burecote com. Oxon.

RHUDDALLT YN RHIWABON.¹

Rondl ap Sion ap Sion ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan ddu ap Cadwgan Goch ap Gwilym ap Hwfa ap Ithel felyn.

Mam Sion oedd Angharad verch Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Edn. Lloyd ap Iorwerth fychan ap Iorwerth ap Adda ap Ieuan ap Nynio ap Kynfrig ap Rywallon.

Plant Sion ap Madoc o Fargred verch Howel ap Edward ap Madoc ap Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston oedd Sion, Hugh, Gruffydd, Gwenhwyfar, Margred, a Chattrin.

Plant Sion o'r wraig gyntaf, chwaer Richard ap Robert Fegin oedd Margred gwraig Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Thomas o Flaen Iâl; Kattrin gwraig Roger

¹ Llyfr Edward ap Roger *obit* 1587.

ap Ieuan Goch ap Dafydd Goch ap Badi o'r Rhuddallt.

MERS YN MAELOR: PLWY GWREXAM.

Ann Powel verch Sion Wynn ap Dafydd ap Howel ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Edn. Goch ap Kynfrig.

Mam Ann Powel oedd Sian verch Sion Pilston Tir Môn.

Mam Sion Wynn ap Dafydd ap Howel oedd Elizabeth verch Reinallt Konwy ap Hugh Konwy o Fryn Euryr Esq.

Mam Dafydd ap Howel oedd Philipa verch Sir Rondl Bruton hên.

Mam Howel ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd oedd verch ac un o etifeddesau Dafydd ap Giwn Lloyd o'r Hendwr ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Gruffydd ap Owen Brogyntyn ap Madoc ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Mam Ieuan ap Gruffyth ap Madoc oedd Maredd verch Llewelyn ap Ednyfed Gam ap Iorwerth Foel.

Mam Gruffydd ap Madoc oedd Maredd verch Llewelyn ap Griffri.

DYMAK. MAELOR.

Humphre Dymak ap Thomas Dymak ap Humphre Dymak ap Humphre Dymak ap Edward Dymac ap Rondl Dymac ap Thomas Dymac ap yr hên Thomas Dymak ap Ieuan ap Dafydd Dymak ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Ririd ap Cad. ap Owen fychan ap Owen ap Bleddyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais &c.

LLWYN ONN YN MAELOR.

Rondl Jones ap Roger ap John ap Roger ap Robert Jones ap Sion ap Robert ap Edward ap Howel ap Llew. ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth ap Ieuf ap Nynio ap Kynwric ap Riwallon ap Dingad ap Tudr Trefor.

Sion ap Robert ap Edward } oeddent
Edward ap Robert ap Edward } Frodyr.

Mam Sion ap Robert ap Edward oedd Margred verch Sion ap Elis Eutyn o verch Sir Hugh Kaffle ei mam hithe.

Mam Robert ap Edward oedd Margred Wen verch Thomas Dewild.

Mam Thomas Dewild oedd Angharad verch Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Llewelyn ap Ynyr ap Howel ap Moreiddig.

Mam Edward ap Howel oedd ... verch Dafydd ap Ednyfed Gam ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan.

RHIWABON.

William Lloyd ap Sion Lloyd ap Rondl ap Sion ap Dafydd ap Llew. ap Edn. Lloyd ap Iorwerth fychan ap Iorwerth ap Awr ap Ieva ap Nynio ap Kynwric ap Rywallon.

Mam Sion Lloyd oedd Angharad verch Sion ap Ieuan ap Deikws.

Mam Rondl oedd Angharad verch Howel ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd o Faelor.

Mam Dafydd oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Adda ap Howel ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Awr ap Ievaf ap Kyhelyn ap Tudr ap Rys Sais &c.

SONLLEY.

Robert Sonlley ap Robert ap Robert ap John ap Robert Sonlley ap Robert Wynn ap Morgan ap Llew. ap Edn. ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth ap Einion goch ap Einion ap Iefaf ap Nynio ap Kynric ap Riwallon ap Dingad ap Tudr Trefor.

MAELOR.

*Ach Robert Wynn o du ei Dad a geir yn Ach Dafydd Eutyn; canys brawd un fam un dad oedd Morgan ap Llewelyn tad Robert Wynn a Dafydd Eutyn.

Ach Elen verch Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda mam Robert Wynn a geir yn Ach Sion Edward hên o'r Waun ei brawd un fam un dad.

MAELOR.

Hugh Lloyd ap Edward Lloyd ap John Lloyd ap Sion ap Dikws fongam ap Madoc ap Llew. ap Iorwerth ap Gruff. ap Iorwerth ap Ieuaf ap Nynio ap Kynwric ap Riwallon ap Dingad ap Tudr Trefor.

Mam Sion ap Dikws oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Dafydd o Rwlo neu Hwlond.

ALRHE YN MAELOR.

Andrew Elis ap Roger Elis ap Humffre ap Sion ap Elis ap Richard ap Howel ap Morgan ap Iorwerth ap Gruffydd ddu ap Gruffydd goch ap Llew. goch ap Edn. Gryg ap Tudr ap Edn. ap Kynwric ap Riwallon ap Dingad ap Tudor Trefor.

Mam Elis ap Richard oedd Margred Eutyn verch ac etif. Elis fychan ap Elis Eutyn ap Sion ap Siames ap Madoc.

Mam Marged oedd Pernel verch Thomas Bwkle o Sioklys.

Mam Richard ap Howel oedd Sioned verch Tudr fychan ap Gwilym ap Gruffydd ap William ap Gruffydd ap Heilyn ap Tudr ap Ednyfed fychan.

Mam Sioned oedd Annes verch Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston.

Mam Annes oedd Lowri verch Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd o'r Rhuddallt.

Mam Howel ap Morgan oedd Kattrin verch ac un o ddwy etifeddesau Madoc ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn ddu ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth foel ap Iorwerth fychan &c.

Mam Kattrin oedd Margred verch Siankyn Dekaf ap Madoc ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth fychan ap Iorwerth ap Ieuaf ap Nynio ap Kynwric ap Riwallon ap Dyngad &c.

A chwaer oedd Kattrin uchod i Werwyl verch Madoc o Abertanat : a'r Werfyl yma a fuase yn briod

a Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel o Ruc. Cais ach Aber-
tanat.

Howel ap Morgan a } oeddent
Edward ap Morgan } Frodyr.

BANGOR; MAELOR SAESNEG. ALRHE.

John Powel ap Roger ap Sion ap Edward ap Howel
ap Morgan, fal a'r blaen.

Mam Sion ap Edward oedd Mawd verch Sion ap
Richard ap Madoc Llew. ap Ednyfed Gam.

Mam Mawd verch Sion oedd Mawd verch Madoc
Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth foel ap Ior-
werth fychan.

Mam Edward ap Howel ap Morgan oedd Sioned
verch Tudr fychan fal o'r blaen yn Ach Elis ap
Richard.

BRYMBO YN MAELOR.

John Wynn ap Robert ap Gruffydd ap Edward ap
Morgan ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Dafydd Goch ap
Dafydd ap Gronow ap Iorwerth ap Howel ap Mor-
eiddig ap Sandde Hardd o Fortyn.

Mam Edward ap Morgan a Gwenhwyfar verch Mor-
gan ap Dafydd ap Elis Eutyn oedd Efa verch
Llewelyn ap Ednyfed.

Y GROES FOEL YN MAELOR.

Richard Jones ap Hugh Jones ap John ap John o'r
Groesfoel ap Robert ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Gruffydd
ap Iorwerth fychan ap Iorwerth ap Awr ap Ieuan ap
Nynio ap Kynfrig ap Riwallon ap Dynged ap Tudr
Trefor.

BRYN Y WIWAIR; MAELOR YN RHIWABON.

John Bromffild ap Edward ap Martin ap Sieffre
Bromffild ap Tudr ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Iorwerth
goch ap Ieuan foel frych ap Iorwerth fychan ap Ior-

werth ap Madoc fychan ap Madoc ap Urien ap Eginir
ap Lles ap Idnerth Benfras.

Mam Edward Bromffild oedd Elizabeth verch Wil-
liam Eutyn ap John Eutyn ap Sion ap Elis
Eutyn. Mal Watstay.

Mam Elizabeth oedd Gwenhwyfar verch ac un o
etifeddesau Richard ap Rys ap Moris ap Ieuan
Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin : a mam hono oedd
Blaense verch Richard Trefor ap Edward Trefor
ap Dafydd : chwaer gwbl i Edward Trefor
fychan Constabl Croesoswallt.

Mam Martin Bromffild oedd Margred verch Thomas
ap Ieuan ap Siankyn o Wrexham.

Mam Sieffre Bromffild oedd Margred verch Siankyn
ap Badi ap Einion ap Iorwerth ap Gruffydd ap
Ieva ap Howel ap Ieva ap Adda ap Awr o Gam-
helig.

Mam Richard ap Rys ap Moris oedd Gwenhwyfar
verch Robert Salter o Groes Oswallt.

Gwraig Ieuan foel oedd Angharad verch Dafydd ap
Howel ap Gruffydd ap Owen ap Bleddyn ap
Owen Brogyntyn. A mam hono oedd Angharad
arall verch Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston hên.

Mam Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc oedd Ellyw
verch ac etifeddes Ieuan Lloyd ap Llew. ap
Dafydd ap Llew. ap Ionas ap Grono ap Tudr
ap Rys Sais.

Mam William Eutyn o Rhiwabon oedd Ann Wen
verch Elisau ap Gruffydd ap Einion ap Gruffydd
ap Llew. ap Cynwric ap Osbern Fitzgerald.

Mam Elis ap Gruffydd ap Einion oedd Lowri verch
Tudr ap Gruffydd fychan, brawd Owen Glyn-
dwr.

Mam Tudr ap Gruffydd fychan oedd Elen verch
Thomas ap Llew. ap Owen ap Meredydd ap
Gruffydd ap yr Arglwydd Rys.

Merch ac unig etifeddes Edward Bromffild oedd
Gwraig Sir Gerald Eutyn o Elizabeth verch
Mr. John Sontle o Sontle.

MAELOR CADWGAN.

William Jones ap Edward Jones ap John ap Dafydd
ap Robert ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Iorwerth fychan
ap Iorwerth ap Ieva ap Nynio ap Cynwric ap Riwallon
ap Dyngad ap Tudr Trefor.

Mam Edward Jones oedd Sioned verch Edward ap
Morgan o Blas Bwld ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap
Dafydd goch ap Iorwerth ap Howel ap Mor-
eiddig ap Sandde Hardd.

Mam Sion ap Dafydd ap Robert oedd Cattrin verch
ac etifeddes Ieuan ap Iorwerth ap Llew. Sais
ap Llew. ap Madoc ap Einion ap Madoc ap
Bleddyn ap Cynwric ap Riwallon.

Mam Dafydd ap Robert oedd Angharad neu Gattrin
verch Ieuan ap Gruffydd chwaer Howel ap
Ieuan ap Gruffydd o Fers ap Madoc ap Edn.
goch ap Cynwric fychan ap Cynwric ap Gruffydd
fychan ap Gruffydd ap Einion ap Edn. ap Cyn-
wric ap Riwallon.

Mam Robert ap Gruffydd ap Howel oedd Angharad
verch Robert ap Hwfa ap Gruffydd ap Hwfa
ap Iorwerth ap Ieva ap Nynio.

PENYLAN: MWCKSTWN.

John Mwkstwn ap Edward Mwkstwn ap John
Mwkstwn ap Edward ap Hugh ap Thomas ap William
ap Thomas ap William ap Roger Mwkstwn ap Hoelkyn
Mwkstwn.

Mam Sion ap Edward Mwkstwn oedd Angharad
verch Thomas ap Rys ap Gutyn ap Gruffydd
ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Plant John Mwkstwn o Ann verch Edward Lloyd o
Llwynymaen oedd Edward Mwkstwn; Hugh;
Samuel; a Mr. Richard Mwkstwn¹ Person Llan-
fyllin; o ferched Elinor gwraig John Thomas
ap Morris o'r Bryn, ac wedyn gwraig Mr.

¹ Rector of Llanfyllin, 1625-27.

Gruffydd Tanat Ficar¹ Llanymblodwel; ac Elizabeth gwraig ... Herwad o Gricketh.

RODN.

Cyntaf gwr o Enw Rodn a ddaeth i Faelor oedd Richard Rodn y pumed mab i ... Rondl o Gent; ac efe a ddug yn ei arfau, Glas 3 phen Bwch dans o'r gwraidd fal y mend aur, ac yn arwydd ei foel yn bumed mab ef a ddug blodeuyn pum dalen o'r ail neu o'r Fettel.

Y Richard hwnw a ddaeth o Gent i Faelor gyda Nefil Arglwydd Abergefeni yn amser Harri VI Brenin Lloegr ac efe a briodes Isabel; ac i'r Richard hwnnw y bu o Isabel dri mab, nid amgen, Hugh, William yr hwn a elwyd y *Resefer Coch*, a Thomas.

Hugh Rodn a briodes Kattrin verch ac etifeddes Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Ieva Lloyd ap Howel ddu ap Madoc ap Heilin ap Einion goch ap Ithel ap Ednyfed o Drefalyn ac o Ddyffrin Clwyd; ac iddynt y bu John Rodn y mab hynaf Sersiant y Brenin; Sir William, Gwr llen Person Gressford, a Sir Hugh Rodn, Prelat, y trydydd brawd.

John Rodn y Sersiant a briodes Wenhwyfar verch Richard ap Dafydd ap Tegin; ac iddynt y bu John Rodn a aned cyn ... a merched [y] rhai a aned gwedi ... eu tad a'u mam.

Sion Rodn ap Sion a briodes Mawd chwaer gwbl i Sir Edward Pilston o Emral; ac iddynt y bu Sion Rodn a merched. 1588.

William Rodn yr hwn a elwyd *Resefer Coch* a briodes Ales Dytton chwaer yr hên Sir Pyrs Dytton o Hatton; ac iddynt y bu Sion Rodn a merched.

Sion Rodn ap William a briodes Margred verch Richard Hanmer o Lys Bedydd o ferch Tudr fychan o Fôn ei mam; ac iddynt y bu William Rodn a merch.

¹ Vicar of Llanymblodwel, 1629.

William Rodn ap Sion a briodes Katrin verch Sion Almor Sersiant y Brenin ap Sion Almor Marsial o Neuadd y Brenin ac iddynt y bu Sion Rodn y mab hynaf a fu farw yn ifange heb briodi:—Roger Rodn yr ail fab—a Raff Rodn a fu farw heb ddim plant: ac o ferched Ales gwraig Thomas Bilet mam Edward Bilet o Burton; Elin gwraig Roger Wynn ac wedi hynny gwraig Rondl Trefor: Sian gwraig ... Trafford o Bridge Trafford yn Swydd Gaer lleon; a Margred gwraig Humffre Dafydd. 1588.

Roger Rodn ap William a briodes Margred verch Morgan Brochdyn o Iscoyd, ac iddynt y bu pedair merch ac etifeddesau, nid amgen, Margred yr hynaf gwraig Elis ap Howel fychan o Llanelidan; Dorety a briodes Hugh Iâl ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Elissau; Ales a briodes Thomas Iâl mab ac aer Sion Wynn ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Elissau; ac Ann y 4 verch a briodes Robert Gosling.

John Rodn (1658) o Ffroed¹ Esq. ap Roger ap John Roden (1588) uchod.

Gwraig John Rodn ap Roger oedd Elinor verch ac etifeddes Edward Moris ap Moris ap Meredydd.

Mam John Rodn ap Roger oedd Jane verch Thomas Powel o Horsle.

Mam Roger ap John Rodn oedd Ann verch Richard Chambers o Sussex.

LLANERCH RUGOG.

Roger Hughes (1655) ap Edward Hughes ap Richard Hughes ap Sion ap Hugh ap Sion ap Ieuan ap Deikws ap Deio.

Mam Roger oedd Elin verch Richard Lloyd ap Hugh.

Mam Sion ap Hugh ap Sion oedd Katrin verch Sion ap Sion ap Elis Eutyn o Annes verch Elisse ap Gruffydd ap Einion ei mam hithe.

¹ ? Iscoed.

COED YR ALLT YN PLWY LLANFARTHIN.

Richard Kyffin ap Richard ap Richard Kyffin ap Elis
ap Richard ap Ieuan ap Howel fychan ap Howel ap
Moris ap Ieuan Gethin ap y Kyffin.

Mam Elis ap Richard ap Ieuan oedd Lowri verch
John Wynn Kinaston o Pant y Byrsle.

EGLWYSEG.

Plant Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym ap Ior-
werth ap Ieuan ap Alo yr hwn a elwyd o'i
iawn enw Riwallon ap Riwallon fychan ap
Riwallon Llwyd ap Ithel Frenin Gwent ap Rys
ap Ivor o Gantref ap Howel ap Morgan fychan
Arglwydd Euas ap Morgan hir ap Iestyn, oedd
Sion Prys, Richard, William a Dafydd ; ac o
ferched Sioned gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas
o Fodlith yn Llansilin ; Efa gwraig Dafydd
Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Owen ap Ieuan Têg o Dol-
obran Feifod ; Margred gwraig Edward ap
Roger ap Sion ap Elis Eutyn o Rhiwabon ;
Elizabeth gwraig Dafydd Lloyd ap William ap
Mathew o Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr ; Katrin
gwraig Robert Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Sion
Edward o'r Waun. Delî gwraig Edmund Lloyd
ap Thomas o Gegidfa y Maesmawr ; Gwen
gwraig Edward ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Rys ap
Reinallt o'r Wyddgrug ; Sian gwraig Dafydd
Lloyd ap Hugh Lloyd o Garreg ap Gruffydd
Lloyd ap Elisse.

Mam y plant hyn oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Dafydd
ddu ap Tudr ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Llew. ap
Gruffydd Lloyd ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn ap
Ynyr ap Howel ap Moreiddig ap Sandde Hardd.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Margred verch Meredydd
ap Tudr ap Gronw ap Howel y Gadair ac i
Kirid Flaidd.

Mam Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym oedd

Katrin verch Rys ap Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Heilin ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Meiric ap Kynfrig ap Pasgen.

Plant yr un Edward Rys o'i *gariadferch* oedd Richard, a Richard arall, a Robert; Katrin gwraig Hugh ap Dafydd o'r Park yn Llanfechain; Ales gwraig Owen ap Cadwaladr ap Howel ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Einion o Bowys; Katrin arall gwraig Dafydd ap Sion ap Reinallt Dan fwch y Rhiwfelen; Gwenhwyfar gwraig Gutyn ap Sion ap Dafydd ap Sienkyn o Wrexham; Mary gwraig Sion ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan o Ial; a Margred gwraig William ap Dafydd ap Sienkyn.

Mam Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym oedd Gwen verch Iolyn ap Dafydd o'r Hob ap Madoc foel ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn i Kynric Efell.

Plant Sion Prys o Eglwyseg oedd Edward Prys a briododd Katrin verch Edward Herbert o Drefaldwyn; Sion, Richard, Harri, Thomas Rys, Robert, Sion, William, Katrin, Sian, Gwenhwyfar, Elin, Mary, Margred ac Elizabeth.

Mam y plant yma oedd Margred Wenn verch Sion Lloyd o Iâl ap Tudr Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd. Cais Ach Bodidris.

Mam Margred Wenn oedd Katrin verch ac etifeddes Harri Goch Salsbri ap Harri Salsbri ap Thomas Salsbri hen. Cais Ach Lleweni.

Mam Katrin verch Rys ap Gruffydd fychan oedd Lleuku verch Llewelyn ap Deikws ap Adda ap Meredydd goch ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Seissyllt Arglwydd Meirionydd ac Ardudwy.

Mam Lleuku oedd Annes verch John Ffalkws.

Mam Llew. ap Deikws oedd Lleuku verch Gruffydd ap Madoc fychan ap Madoc ap Urien ap Eginir ap Lles ap Idnerth benfras.

Ieuan ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym } oeddynt
Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym } Frodyr un dad.

Plant Howel ap Ieuan ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwylm (fel Ach Eglwyseg) oedd Dafydd Lloyd, Thomas, John y *Parck*; Katrin gwraig Roger ap William, Gwenhwyfar gwraig John ap Robert ap Edward Trevor ap Sion Trefor ap Edward ap Dafydd o Frynkinallt.

Mam Katrin oedd Margred verch Elisse ap Gruffydd ap Einion ac i Osbern.

Mam Ieuan ap Rys oedd Gwen verch Dafydd ap Mathew Kaereinion.

Mam Gwen oedd Elin verch Einion ap Einion ap Ynyr Fychan o Nannau.

BODIDRIS YN IAL. 1646.

Sir Ieuan Lloyd¹ ap Sion Lloyd ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Sir Sion ap Sir Ieuan Lloyd ap Sion ap Tudr ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Tudr ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn ap Ynyr ap Howel ap Moreiddig ap Sandde Hardd o Fortyn ac i Beli Mawr.

Mam Sir Ieuan Lloyd oedd ...² verch Bevus Thelwal ap Sion Thelwal o Lanrhudd.

Mam Sion Lloyd oedd Mary verch ac un o bedair etifeddesau Sir Richard Trefor o Drefalyn.

Mam Ieuan ap Sir Sion Lloyd oedd Margred verch Mr. John Salbri o Rûg ap Robert Salbri ap Pyrs Salbri. Cais Ach Salbri Rûg.

Mam Sion Lloyd oedd Elizabeth verch Thomas Mostyn ap Richard ap Howel ap Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu ap Ednyfed Gam: A'r Elizabeth hono a fuase yn briod a Sion Wynn ap Dafydd Lloyd; a hono oedd fam Thomas Iâl o Fodanwydoc.

Mam Sir Ieuan Lloyd oedd Katrin verch Harri Goch Salbri ap Harri ap Thomas Hên Salbri; ac oddiwrth hono y caed y Plas yn Llanrhaiadr yn Kimmerch.

¹ Created a Baronet in 1646.

² Margaret.

Mam Kattrin oedd Margred verch Tudr fychan ap Tudr ap Gruffydd ap Einion ac i Osber.

Mam Margred oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Rys ap Meredydd chwaer i Robert ap Rys ap Meredydd.

Mam Harri Goch Salbri oedd Margred verch Gruffydd ap Rys ap Gruffydd ap Madoc Gloddaith.

Tudr Lloyd, Lewis Lloyd, a'r Abad Sion oeddynt feibion Dafydd Lloyd ap Tudr ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Llew. ap Gruffydd Lloyd o Iâl.

Mam Sion Lloyd ap Tudr Lloyd oedd Kattrin verch Sion Edward Hên ap Iorwerth ap Ieuan ap Adda; chwaer William Edwards o'r Waun; ac wedi marw Tudr Lloyd priododd Cattrin uchod Robert ap Howel o Groesoswallt.

Mam Tudr ap Dafydd Lloyd oedd Mallt verch ac etifeddes Gronw ap Ieuan ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Madoc ap Llew. ap Gruffydd.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap Tudr oedd Fali verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Fali oedd Margred verch Rys ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Tudr ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn oedd Fali verch Tudr ap Heilin ap Tyfid ap Tangno ap Ystrwyth ap Marchwystl ap Marchweithian.

Mam Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd Lloyd oedd Llewku verch Llew. ap Llew. ap Meredydd ap Madoc ap Einion ap Ririd ac i Ednowain Bendew.

Mam Llew. ap Gruffydd Lloyd oedd Tangwystl verch Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Madoc ap Einion ap Ririd ac i Ednowain Bendew.

Tudr ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn	} oeddent Frodyr.
Siankyn ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn	
Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn	

Plant Gruffydd ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Kynwric ap Osbwrn oedd Tudr; Elisse; a Gruffydd fychan: ac i Tudr y bu dau fab a dwy ferch, nid amgen Ieuan ap Tudr, a Tudr fychan a Lowri ferch Tudr (gwraig Gruffydd ap

Howell ap Gruffydd Derwas) a Margred gwraig
Howel ap Rys ap Howel fychan.

Tudr fychan ap Tudr ap Gruffydd ap Einion a bri-
ododd Wenhwyfar verch Rys ap Meredydd ap
Tudr o'r Yspty; ac iddynt y bu verch a elwyd
Margred a hono a briododd Harri Goch Salbri,
ac iddynt y bu Katrin gwraig Sion Lloyd o
Iâl.

A'r Wenhwyfar uchod verch Rys ap Meredydd a
fuese yn brioch a Dafydd ap Howel ap Gruffydd
ap Siankyn o Llwydiarth yn Mhowys. Cais
Ach Llwydiarth.

LLANEGWEST.

Yr Abad Sion Lloyd ap David Lloyd ap Tudr oedd
frawd i Tudr Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd o Iâl : un fam
un dad.

(To be continued.)

Reviews and Notices of Books.

EARLY CHRISTIAN SYMBOLISM IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BEFORE THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY. The Rhind Lectures on Archæology for 1885. By J. ROMILLY ALLEN, Esq., F.S.A.Scot. London: Whiting and Co., 30 and 32 Sardinia Street, W.C. 1887.

MR. J. ROMILLY ALLEN has done good and useful service by providing for us this thoughtful and suggestive volume on the *Early Christian Symbolism* of our country. His object has been, he tells us in his brief preface, to "endeavour to make his countrymen take a greater interest in that national school of art" which distinguishes the monuments and remains of the early Christian period from the sixth to the thirteenth centuries, in Great Britain, from those of Greece and Rome. But he by no means confines himself to Great Britain. He begins, indeed, with its earlier origin and development in foreign countries, especially in Rome; and having thus laid a good scientific basis, he proceeds to apply it to the monuments of these islands.

The Lectures are five in number, and treat respectively—

1. Of Early Christian Symbolism in Foreign Countries.
2. The Romano-British Period and Celtic Sepulchral Monuments.
3. The High Crosses of Ireland, Tenth Century. Subjects on the Heads.
4. Ditto. Subjects on the Shafts and Bases.
5. Norman Sculpture, chiefly in the Architectural Details of Churches, A.D. 1066-1200.
6. The Mediæval Bestiaries.

The first Lecture is introductory to the main scope of the book, defines its terms, and classifies the subjects of symbolism according to the "nature of its outward forms", and their sources in literature or tradition respectively.

"Symbolism" is defined "as a means of conveying ideas and facts to the mind by representations which are in the first instance merely pictorial, but by frequent repetition gradually assume certain stereotyped forms" (p.1). And the reason given for the special period treated of is that "the amount of material for arriving at the history of Christian art in this country, before the seventh century, is very small indeed"; while in the thirteenth century an entire change took place in Christian art, which then ceased to be Byzantine in character, and became mediæval; or, in other words, Northern influence began to predominate over Eastern." This Byzantine

character, however, he traces back to Rome; and this brings him to that earliest storehouse of Christian symbolism, the Catacombs, which are treated of with considerable minuteness both historically and specially. Gilded glass vessels, sculptured sarcophagi, mosaics, lamps, holy oil vessels, holy water vessels, belt-clasps from Burgundian and Frankish graves, ivories, church-doors, and MSS., are all



Slab of Slate with Crucifixion, from Id Chapel on Calf, Isle of Man.

made to contribute to the general store; and a list of the best authorities on each subject is added for those who wish to enter more fully into the matter.

Chapter II brings us into Britain in the Romano-British period, A.D. 50-400, which is treated of both historically and in its symbolic

features ; and the step from this period to that of the Celtic sepulchral monuments, A.D. 400-1066, is natural and easy. These monuments are divided into two classes : (1), "*Rude Pillar-Stones* with the simple Chi-Rho monogram or the cross, with or without minuscule inscriptions ; and (2), "*Sculptured Stones*, ornamented in the way peculiar to Celtic art, with "interlaced work, key and spiral patterns, and conventional animals with their bodies, limbs, and tails interlaced." These have, for the most part, inscriptions ; but the language and lettering differ according to the locality. They have



Tombstone of Gurmarc at Pen Arthur, Pembrokeshire.

been found most abundantly in Ireland, and especially at Clonmacnoise, where they have been assigned, on the historical evidence of the names they record, to the period between A.D. 628 and 1273 ; and as it is argued that they were introduced from Ireland into Britain about the end of the seventh century, the preceding period, from 400 to 700, is assigned, with much reasonableness, to the rude pillar-stones.

The difference between the earlier and later monuments is marked by five points :—(1), the dressing of the stone ; (2), the practice of

incising the design instead of sculpturing it in relief; (3), the use of peculiar geometrical and other forms of ornament; (4), the alteration in the letters of the inscriptions; and (5), the introduction of new formulæ in the epitaphs.

The *rationale* of the change is further given in the following suggestive summary from Petrie's *Irish Christian Inscriptions*, where it is said that "as regards the dressing of the stone, the same changes seem to have taken place in the sepulchral monuments as is to be observed in the ecclesiastical buildings; for the early oratories of Ireland, built of uncemented stones put together without the use of the hammer or the chisel, and the rude pillars erected to the memory of the Christians who worshipped in them, are nothing more than blocks of slate, granite, or sandstone in their natural state, untouched by the tool of the mason, except for the cutting of the inscription."

Side by side with improvement in the art of building, we find an increased amount of thought and labour expended in the preparation of the memorials of the dead. At the same time that the mason began to square his stones carefully, and set them in mortar, the sculptor commenced to reproduce, in a harder material, the beautiful forms of ornamentation which the Celtic scribes lavished upon the early MSS. of the Gospels. As the art of writing became more common, the shape of the letters altered, and in place of the debased provincial Latin capitals, which occur universally on the rude pillar-stones, the neater and more rounded minuscules, or small letters of the MSS., were introduced for lapidary inscriptions, together with the peculiar Irish letters, *p*, *g*, and *r*. An abundance of illustrations impresses these variations clearly on the mind; and we feel that, difficult and obscure as the subject is, we are making our way intelligibly through it under the skilled guidance of Mr. J. Romilly Allen.

Ireland being the channel, as already stated, through which Celtic ecclesiastical art found its way into Scotland, Wales, and England, and being altogether at the time the most rich in specimens, has also fortunately a large number of dated examples, by the help of which a reliable clue is supplied for the period of the rest. In that most interesting collection of cross-slabs found at Clonmacnoise, out of one hundred and eighty cases, no fewer than eighty-one have been "identified by means of the names recorded as being the tomb-stones of bishops, abbots, priests, scribes, kings, lords, and chieftains, the years of whose deaths are mentioned in historical documents such as the *Annals of the Four Masters*, the *Chronicon Scotorum*, and other authorities, as ranging from A.D. 628 to 1278. With these landmarks to guide him, Mr. Romilly Allen proceeds, in Lectures III and IV, to describe the high crosses of that country, and to point out their relation and their peculiarities with special regard, 1st, to the subjects on the head; and 2ndly, those on the shafts and bases.

Lecture V, after a brief preliminary account of the sculptured

details, first of the Celtic, and then of the Saxon churches, proceeds to describe the change from the Byzantine to the Romanesque style, which began with Edward the Confessor, and was accelerated and settled by the Norman Conquest. The great revival of church building which coincided with this century was due, we are told, in great measure, to the intense relief felt by men when they found that the end of the world, which was widely expected throughout Europe to take place at the end of A.D. 1000, did not really take place. The gradual progress in the character and the workmanship of the ornamental designs is shown with much fulness, and illustrated by many examples, from the rude designs upon the tympana of the doors to the elaborate representations of scenes in Our Lord's life, sculptured on the fonts and tombstones.

The portion of the book, however, which is most curious, and will probably attract the greatest attention, is the sixth and last Lecture, on "The Mediæval Bestiaries." We have most of us been often puzzled by the rude and grotesque carvings on early sculptured stones, and much exercised in thought as to what they could possibly represent, and what they might be intended to teach, for they could hardly be merely ornamental. Mr. Romilly Allen, following up a line of inquiry suggested by Dr. J. Anderson in a previous course of Rhind Lectures, looks for their explanation in the mediæval works on natural history, known as "Bestiaries, or Books of Beasts." A short notice of these curious works, with a list of the MSS. and published texts of the different versions, makes the process of identification simple and plain. Happily some of them contain drawings of the animals described, as well as the Scripture verses they were intended to illustrate, and the moral virtues and lessons they were intended to inculcate. The drawings, indeed, are often totally unlike the reality; but as Mr. Allen remarks, "the mediæval naturalist was a theologian first, and a man of science after. His theories were founded partly on texts of Scripture rightly or wrongly interpreted, partly on the writings of Pliny, and partly on the supposed derivations of the names, mixed up with all kinds of marvellous stories such as are found in the folk-lore of all nations." (P. 335.)

Having first shown, from these sources, that "the system of mystic zoology contained in them was not only recognised by the Church as a means of conveying religious instruction as far back as the eighth century", he goes on to prove that "animal symbolism corresponding exactly with that of the MSS. was used for the decoration of ecclesiastical buildings of the twelfth century side by side with scenes from Scripture and such sacred devices as the *Agnus Dei*." (P. 357.)

A particular exemplification of this principle with reference to various kinds of beasts and birds, and of fabulous and mystical creatures, set forth with ample descriptions, and abundantly illustrated, brings the Lecture and the work to a close. The conclusion is, in one sense, a sad and discouraging one. "We see", he tells

us, "a long series of Christian monuments inferior to those of no other country either as regards the quality of the art they exhibit or their value in supplementing and confirming our knowledge of the progress of religion and culture as derived from documents or printed books; yet at the present moment we are under the indelible disgrace of having made no attempt either to preserve these monuments for posterity, or to make use of them ourselves for scientific purposes."

This disgrace, however, we heartily thank Mr. Romilly Allen for having done not a little to remove by this useful volume on *Early Christian Symbolism*; and while we cordially agree with him in the hope, however faint, that "Perhaps when the craze for Japanese pots and spindle-legged furniture dies a natural death at South Kensington, the authorities of that establishment may condescend to turn their attention to Christian art in Great Britain." We earnestly commend his suggestion that "a separate museum of Christian archæology should without delay be established either at one of the Universities or in some large city."

FACSIMILE OF THE BLACK BOOK OF CARMARTHEN. Reproduced by the Autotype Mechanical Process, with a Palæographical Note by J. GWENOGRFYN EVANS, Hon. M.A., Oxford. Oxford, 1888. Pp. xx, 108. 8vo.

The Black Book being the oldest MS. extant in the Welsh language, Mr. Evans has undertaken to give scholars a photographic copy of it; and at what risk to his pocket he did this will easily be understood by all those who know anything about the expense of autotyping, and who will glance at the slender list of subscribers' names at the end of the volume. That list is remarkable both on account of the names it contains, and of certain others which it does not contain. In the latter respect it confirms what is already pretty well established, namely, that the rampant patriot seldom subscribes. The only way of securing his warm support would be to approach him on a public platform, for unlike the wild ass that "scorneth the multitude of the city", that is the only thing which your political zebra is afraid of.

The volume is most appropriately dedicated to its present owner, Mr. Wynn of Peniarth, who is a model guardian of national treasures; and none of our readers will be surprised that the Marquess of Bute is specially mentioned as having generously rendered substantial assistance to the undertaking.

After giving details as to the missal letters in the MS., and an exact account of the "gatherings" which make it up, at the same time that they indicate that it consists of only parts of a larger codex, or even of more than one codex, Mr. Evans proceeds to discuss its date. The MS. belonged originally, it would seem, to the Carmarthen Priory, which, according to Tanner, was in existence in

1148. It refers to Henry II's conquest of Ireland, also to the quarrel between Henry II and his son of the same name. A good deal depends on a reference to *Brenhin na vrenhin*, or "a king who was not a king." Who was he? Was he young Henry,—that is to say, Henry III, as some writers call him? Mr. Evans is inclined to think he was. At any rate it is known that his father determined to make him king in his lifetime, and that the younger Henry afterwards chafed at being "king only in name".

The following is the summing up of the discussion of this question of dates: "In the meantime we hazard the opinion that the large, bold hand of the earlier part of the MS. belongs to the reign of Stephen, and the rest to the reigns of Henry II and Richard." Mr. Evans, however, appends the opinion of Mr. Maunde Thompson, Keeper of MSS. in the British Museum, to the effect that he does not think any part of the Black Book earlier than the end of the twelfth century, while some parts of it may, according to the same authority, be later.

The contents are various. A good deal is of a religious nature, and extremely obscure in point of language; a good deal more is made up of prophecies, the so-called *Hoianau* and *Avallennau*. The longest poem in the book consists of the "Stanzas of the Graves", of which a certain number would seem to have been historical. In some instances the bard says that he is brought by Elfin to a grave, and then asked, in order to test his bardism, whether he can tell whose grave it is. This clearly implies a habit which prevailed before epitaphs were known in this country, namely, that the bards had to keep alive the memory of the heroes of the race, and to point out the graves in which they were buried. Let the following triplet serve as a specimen:

"Whose is the grave in the shelter?
While he was no weakling
That owns the grave, Ebediw ab Maelur."

One instance stands forth as a conspicuous exception: no grave of Arthur was known, or could be known; for the bard explains his case thus:

"A grave for March, a grave for Guythur,
A grave for Gugaun Red Sword;
Unwise (the thought), a grave for Arthur."

It is much to be desired that the members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association should assist in identifying the graves and their localities as given in the Black Book.

The volume contains several purely mythological poems, of which by far the most remarkable is a dialogue between Guinev (or Gwyddno) Long-Crane, King of the green realm overrun by the billows of Cardigan Bay, and Gwyn, son of Nud, lover of Creuridlad, daughter of Lut (or Lud), Shakespear's Cordelia, daughter of Lear. Gwyn here appears as the great fetcher of the dead from the

field of slaughter, and he has a formidable hound. After enumerating several famous battles in which he had been present, he closes his account of himself as follows :

" I have been where fell the warriors
Of Britain, from east to north.
I am the escort of the Grave.
I have been where fell the warriors
Of Britain from east to south.
I am the escort of Death."

The only other available text of the Black Book is that published some years ago in the second volume of Skene's *Four Ancient Books of Wales*. We should like to have compared the two, but it would take up too much of our space to go into the details of the readings, of which we cannot approve ; but take, for example, p. 37 of Skene's texts, and in poem 22 you will find the two following instances,—*llogporth* for *llogborth*, and *vrcheint* for *vitheint*, which is important, as the latter occurs elsewhere, and something may be made out of it. Or take p. 19, where the gibberish, "*amdet ar wydun*", is given by Skene for "*am clet ar wy clun*", meaning "*with my sword at my side*". Or, lastly, take the additions to the "*Verses of the Graves*", on p. 35, where there are no less than five inaccuracies in about six lines of the MS. We have not the slightest wish to depreciate Skene's work. It has been very useful while we had nothing better ; but now that we have an autotype facsimile of the text, no copy, however accurate, could be expected to compete with it.

This raises the question of how far the present edition may be, after all, counted upon to meet the slow but sure demand of scholars for the Black Book ; and we notice with regret that 250 is given as the number of copies of the facsimile reproduced. It is needless to say that the volume has been got up with Mr. Evans' usual care, and that it reflects the highest credit on all concerned in its production.

Obituary.

WILLIAM ALLPORT LEIGHTON, B.A., F.L.S.

THE Rev. W. A. Leighton of Shrewsbury died on the 25th of February last, in his eighty-fourth year. Our members will recollect his valuable services to the Society during the Shrewsbury meeting in 1881. Mr. Leighton was descended from a younger branch of an old Shropshire family seated at Wattlesbery Castle; in old times his father kept the Talbot Hotel at Shrewsbury. Although well known as an authority on architecture, Mr. Leighton was more widely known as a botanist, his speciality being lichens. He was a schoolfellow of the famous Charles Darwin at Shrewsbury, and at the Shrewsbury meeting Mr. Leighton amused the members of the Cambrian Association with several curious anecdotes of Charles Darwin as a boy. He at first studied for the law, but abandoning this pursuit he prepared for Holy Orders at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1833. He published a flora of Shropshire in 1841, illustrated by etchings from his own hand. He was ordained deacon at Easter and priest at Christmas 1843, as curate of Holy Trinity and St. Giles' Churches, Shrewsbury. His writings on lichens are far too numerous to mention here; the papers are printed in the publications of the Ray, Linnean, and other societies, and in various scientific journals. Most of Mr. Leighton's botanical contributions are beautifully illustrated in colour. His best known book is his *Lichen Flora of Great Britain*, published in 1871, which reached a third edition. A few years ago Mr. Leighton presented the whole of his large collection of lichens to the Kew herbarium: this was an exceedingly heavy present, for most of the examples of lichens were *in situ* on small pieces of rock. In his later years Mr. Leighton returned to the study of archæology, and helped to establish the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society. Mr. Leighton was a kind-hearted and faithful friend, and it was in a great measure through the strong friendship which latterly existed between Mr. Barnwell and Mr. Leighton that the drawings of our draughtsman, Mr. W. G. Smith, were deposited in the Museum attached to the Shrewsbury Free Library.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

MEETING OF THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION IN LONDON.—For the first time in the history of the Cambrian Archæological Association a visit has been paid to London. As a general rule, the Association confines itself to its own particular district, and does not meet outside the limits of the Principality. This year, however, an exception has been made in deciding to hold the usual summer congress in Brittany. The present gathering was a preliminary to enable the members to discuss the details of the foreign excursion, and make the necessary arrangements complete. London was chosen, partly as being the most convenient place of assemblage, and partly to give the members an opportunity of inspecting the Welsh MSS. and antiquities preserved in London. Wales has, unfortunately, no national museum, so that the antiquities which are found there either fall into the hands of private collectors, or are sent up to the British Museum. In either case they are lost sight of by the local archæologists. It is most important that every local antiquarian society should know what becomes of the objects discovered in its district. Meetings such as the one held by the Cambrian Archæological Association in London are calculated to produce good results in two ways, (1) by bringing the officers of the Association in contact with the curators of the metropolitan museums, and (2) by demonstrating to the members the necessity of being fully acquainted with the contents of the collections in these establishments.

The proceedings of the Cambrian Archæological Association in London were as follows:—

On Tuesday, May 21st, a committee meeting was held, at 4 P.M., at 32, Sackville Street, at which it was decided that the summer excursion to Brittany should take place during the fortnight commencing August 12th, and that the two principal centres should be Auray and Morlaix. The Secretary announced that thirty names had been already received, and fifty was the limit fixed upon the number for whom accommodation would be provided. It was agreed to ask a member of one of the Breton archæological societies to act as President.

On Wednesday, May 22nd, a visit was made to the British Museum, to inspect Welsh MSS. and antiquities, by kind permission of the Principal Librarian, who gave every facility required. The members assembled in the entrance-hall at 11 A.M., and proceeded first to the MS. department. Here Mr. J. L. Scott, the Keeper of the MSS., received the party. A representative collection, comprising the most choice specimens of Welsh seals and MSS., were displayed in glass cases in the King's Library. Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., undertook the explanation of the

whole, and at the conclusion of his address mentioned that Mr. Scott had been good enough to allow the exhibition to remain open to members until the end of the week. Amongst the seals remarkable for their historic interest, and often for their artistic merit, were those of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales; of Edward, the Black Prince; of Henry IV, V, VI, and VII for the Principality; and judicial seals of several of the later kings of England for Welsh counties. The four sees of Bangor, Llandaff, St. Asaph, and St. David's contributed a valuable series dating from the twelfth century onwards, giving early representations of the respective cathedrals. The powerful landowners were represented by the thirteenth century seals of Madoc ap Griffith, Morgan Gam, Cadwallawn ap Caradoc, and many others. Amongst the corporation seals, that of Tenby was an exceptionally fine example, with a ship in full sail upon it. There were also several monastic seals, including the fine series belonging to Margam Abbey.

In the cases containing Welsh MSS., the chief attractions were the Margam Charters; the *Giraldus Cambrensis*, with its curious marginal sketches; the *Historia Regum Britannie* of Geoffrey of Monmouth; the thirteenth century lives and prophecies of Merlin; and the fourteenth century Arthurian romances of Meriadoc and Gwain.

Leaving the MS. Department and its treasures with no small regret, the members ascended to the galleries of British, Roman, and Mediæval Antiquities upstairs. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. W. Franks, the party was led through the various collections by Mr. C. H. Read, who pointed out all the specimens that came from Wales, and gave such explanatory descriptions as were needed, submitting with the utmost good humour during the intervals to a cross-examination by that same irrepressible person who will persist in worrying Government officials by telling them he wants "to know, don't you know". The British Museum possesses a few stone implements of the neolithic period from Wales; but, considering the great number of specimens that have been found in this part of Great Britain, it is to be regretted that the collection of such objects is not more complete. One of the most elaborately ornamented stone hammer-heads known was discovered in Wales, but it was presented to the Edinburgh Museum. Mr. Franks, having been informed beforehand of the proposed visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association, was kind enough to order all the bronze objects from Wales to be placed together in one case for exhibition. The gems of the collection are two circular bronze shields, one found near Aberystwith, and the other near Capel Curig. Of the thousands of ancient British sepulchral urns which have been discovered in the cairns on the Welsh mountains, only some three or four have gone to the British Museum. One of these—from Alaw, in Anglesey—is supposed to have contained the ashes of Bronwen the Fair; but, from the smile with which Mr. Read imparted this piece of information to his audience,

it would appear that he, at all events, did not put much reliance upon the story. A jet necklace and objects dug up inside ancient hut-dwellings near Holyhead complete the collection from Wales belonging to the prehistoric period. In the Roman Room Mr. Read called attention to two milestones from Rhiwau, near Llanfairfechan, one bearing the name of the Emperor Hadrian, set up originally A.D. 121 to 122, eight miles from the Roman station of Konovium (now Caerhun); and the other bearing the name of the Emperor Septimus Severus and his son Caracalla, set up in A.D. 198 to 208, and purposely defaced. Close to the door of the Roman Room is the well-known bi-literal and bi-lingual inscribed stone from Llywell, in Brecknockshire, belonging to the early Christian period of the fifth or sixth century. It has on the front the name

MACCVTRENI SALVCIDVNI

in debased Roman capitals, and on the edge the same name, spelt somewhat differently, in Ogham letters; the back covered with rude ornament, the only instance of decorative sculpture on a monument of this kind.

In the Gold Ornament Room Mr. Read pointed out the wonderful gold corselet found near Mold, in Flintshire, and told the story of the apparition of a man in golden armour close to the cairn, which led to the treasure being unearthed. If ever there was an authentic case for the Society for Psychical Research to investigate, this is one.

The last department visited at the British Museum was the Coin Room, where Dr. Poole exhibited a large number of ancient British coins, and expressed his regret that the Welsh Princes had not issued money, so that he might have had more to show. A radical member of the party prophesied that "gallant little Wales" would at no distant date have a mint of her own should Mr. Gladstone live long enough.

The evening meeting on Wednesday was held, by special invitation of the Council of the British Archæological Association, at their rooms, 32, Sackville Street. Mr. T. Morgan, F.S.A., Hon. Treasurer of the British Archæological Association, took the chair at 8 P.M., and having made a speech, in which he offered a cordial welcome to the Welsh visitors, vacated his place in favour of the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, who called upon the Rev. Edmund McClure, Editorial Secretary of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, to read a paper on "Early Welsh (in Relation to other Aryan) Personal Names." The author traced the present system of giving personal names in Wales back to the earliest Sanskrit, Persian, Greek and Latin sources, and showed that the principle adopted by all the Aryan races was the same. The different roots from which names were compounded were classified and discussed. By comparing modern Celtic names with those given in the manumissions in the Bodmin Gospels, in the entries in St. Chad's Gospels, in the Chartulary of Redon, and upon the

early inscribed stones, the author was able to show the modifications that the names underwent in successive periods. Mr. McClure expressed his belief that the Scriptural names, such as Samson, David, Daniel, etc., for which the Welsh showed such a predilection, were used not from any special religious feeling, but from their accidental resemblance to Celtic names existing at the time when Christianity was introduced. This would specially be the case with names like Ishmael, having the Celtic termination *-mael*. An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. W. de Grey Birch and others took part.

On Thursday, May 23rd, the members paid a visit to Lambeth Palace Library, arriving there at 11 A.M. Mr. Kershaw, the Librarian, had placed on a table several MSS. and printed books relating to Wales for inspection by the visitors, including the first edition of the Bible printed in Welsh, in 1588; another Welsh Bible printed in 1620; and a Welsh Book of Prayers of 1664. The most interesting MSS. at Lambeth have no connection with Wales; but a few of the most precious, such as the beautifully illuminated Irish Gospels of Mac Durnan, could not be passed by without a lingering glance. Whilst the party was engaged in studying the treasures of the Library, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury entered the hall, and welcomed the Association. Afterwards Mr. Kershaw led the way to the picture-gallery.

In the afternoon, at 4 P.M., the members assembled at Her Majesty's Public Record Office, where, by the courtesy of the Deputy Keeper, Mr. Maxwell Lyte, a fine series of Welsh documents was displayed. Mr. Arthur Roberts delivered an address on the documents, which were laid out upon the table, explaining that they were merely a selection from a far larger number that might be consulted by students at their leisure, a specimen or two from a vast quarry of the raw material waiting to be utilised for building up the fabric of Welsh history. It would be tedious here to give a catalogue even of a small proportion of these documents, but, in passing, it may be mentioned that in the margins of a MS. exhibited were some curious sketches illustrative of Welsh costume in the thirteenth century. The men are drawn with a kilt, and in all cases with a shoe on one foot only, the other being bare.

At the evening meeting, held at 32, Sackville Street, at 8 P.M., the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas took the chair, and three papers were read: "On the Cylindrical Pillar at Lantwit Major, Glamorganshire," by J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A.(Scot.); "Some MSS. and Seals relating to Wales, in the British Museum," by W. de Grey Birch, Esq., F.S.A.; "The Religious Houses of South Wales," by J. W. Willis-Bund, Esq., F.S.A. In the discussion which followed Mr. Birch's paper, Professor Rhys, of Oxford, mentioned that there were many young Welshmen at his University who were anxious to study the folk-lore, philology, history, and antiquities of their native country. The great need was that their energies should be properly directed, and he advocated the estab-

lishment of a school of national Welsh archæology. Vast materials for study existed in such a store-house as the British Museum; but, in order that they might be properly made use of, it was necessary that the student should be systematically trained in the modern methods of research. Mr. Willis-Bund, in his paper on the "Religious Houses of South Wales," contended that they were established not by Welsh princes, but by Norman lords, who endowed the foreign orders with lands in Wales, hoping thereby to consolidate their own power. This view was vigorously opposed by Mr. E. Owen and Mr. Howel Lloyd.

On Friday, May 24th, an excursion was made to St. Alban's. The party assembled at the St. Pancras Station at 11 A.M., and, on arriving at St. Alban's a little before midday, walked straight to the Abbey, where the members were met by the Rev. Canon Davys and the Rev. H. F. Fowler, representing the St. Alban's Archæological Society. A couple of hours were spent in examining the architectural details of the Abbey, the two gentlemen just named acting as guides, in the absence of the Rector, who was unfortunately prevented from being present. The restorations perpetrated by Lord Grimthorpe came in for the usual share of abuse. The general opinion seemed to be that the outside of the building, since its transformation, resembled nothing so nearly as a Dissenting Chapel. There was also a feeling that a person who could calmly allow his own likeness to be substituted for that of the angel-symbol of St. Matthew would not stick at a trifle. As the history of the Abbey is so well known, it will not be necessary to describe it here; the only excuse that a Welsh society have for visiting it being that it stands on the place where the first British Christian martyr was killed. The shrine of St. Alban, with the sculpture representing the decollation of the martyr, naturally attracted the greatest attention. By the bye, it is a curious fact that on the conventual seal in the British Museum he is called *Anglorum Protomartyr*, not *Britannorum*.

An adjournment was made to luncheon at the Pea-hen Hotel, at 2 P.M. In the afternoon St. Michael's Church was inspected. Mr. E. P. L. Brock, F.S.A., read a letter from the Vicar, Rev. B. Hutchinson, describing the chief points of interest in the building, and expressing his regret at being unavoidably absent. The members were conducted through the church by the Rev. R. S. de Ricci, the Vicar's representative. A Roman stone coffin lies in the churchyard, which might well be placed under cover. Roman bricks are used in the walls of the church and for the arches of the Saxon windows. Mr. Brock made some observations as to the substitution of Christian dedications for pagan ones where a church was built on the site of a pagan temple, laying stress on the fact that the Christian saint was chosen because he possessed similar attributes to the heathen deity. The day terminated with a perambulation of the Roman walls of Verulamium, under the guidance of Mr. Brock. In places the masonry is in good condition, showing

the courses of Roman brick; but the face-stones are all gone. The plan of the city is not square, but an irregular polygon, bounded on one side by the river Ver, or Mure, as it is now called. Splendid views were obtained of the Abbey on the hill above. The walls and city have for centuries been used as a quarry for building materials, but there must still be much remaining which would repay systematic excavations of the site. Matthew of Paris relates that in the time of the Abbot Eadmer a volume was found in the ruins of Verulam, *written in the language of the ancient Britons*, being a history of the Life and Martyrdom of St. Alban. The Cambrian Archæological Association left the place where this wonderful discovery had been made, regretting that there was nothing better now to be picked up but fragments of Roman brick or an occasional worked flint-flake.¹

DISCOVERIES OF SEPULCHRAL REMAINS AT LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—The pavement at the west end of Llandaff Cathedral has lately been taken up, and in the course of excavations made for the purpose of structural repairs some discoveries have been made which tend to throw light on the early history of the building.

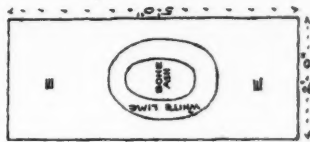
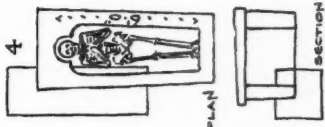
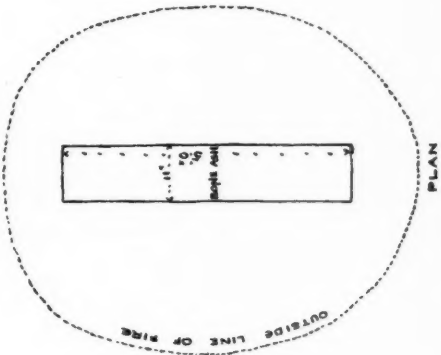
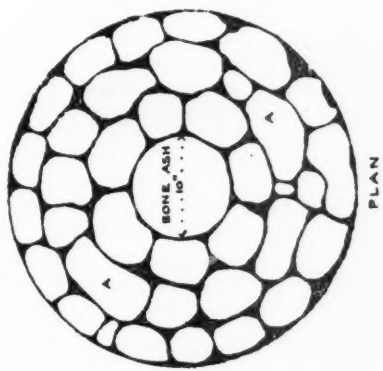
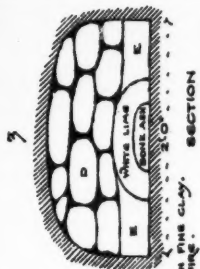
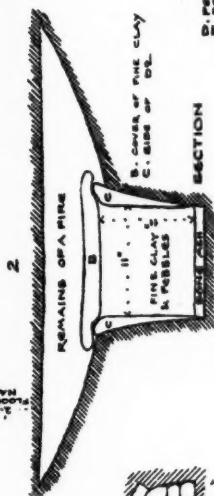
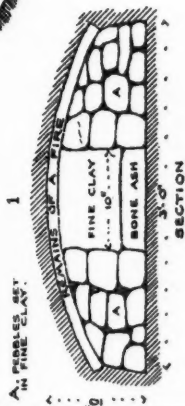
A few feet east of the west door, and a little to the south of the centre of the nave, a coffin was found, about 3 ft. under the present pavement, lying east and west, composed of rubble roughly plastered on the inside. (Fig. 1.) Transversely, at the centre, on the bottom, was placed a flat piece of wood, upon which lay a complete skeleton, without any covering beyond several pieces of flat stone fastened together with mortar. The coffin has been preserved, and is now standing in the north aisle, behind the organ.

On further examination it was found that the coffin above described was inserted in old beds of charcoal and burnt clay, which at that time admitted of no explanation. A fire appeared to have been lighted on the spot, but its purpose could not be ascertained.

Some excavations were then required under the north-west tower, and it was not long before some light was thrown on the discovery previously made. About 2 ft. 3 in. below the pavement, under the respond, was found a bed of vegetable matter burnt black, and containing flakes and rough pieces of metallic substance, which had evidently been subjected to the action of fire, and were much corroded. (Fig. 2.) Underneath was a layer of hard, burnt clay, about 5 ft. wide and 6 ft. long, covering a trench 5 ft. long, 11 in. deep, and 11 in. wide. The longitudinal sides of the trench were formed of burnt clay, with very smooth faces on the inside of the trench, and the top was rabbited out to form a resting-place for the cover. The head and foot of the trench were of the same character. The sides tapered from 2 in. in thickness at the top to knife-edges at the bottom; and upon the most casual inspection it was clear that the

¹ The papers read at the London Meeting, and the lists of MSS. and antiquities inspected will be published in a future No. of the Journal.

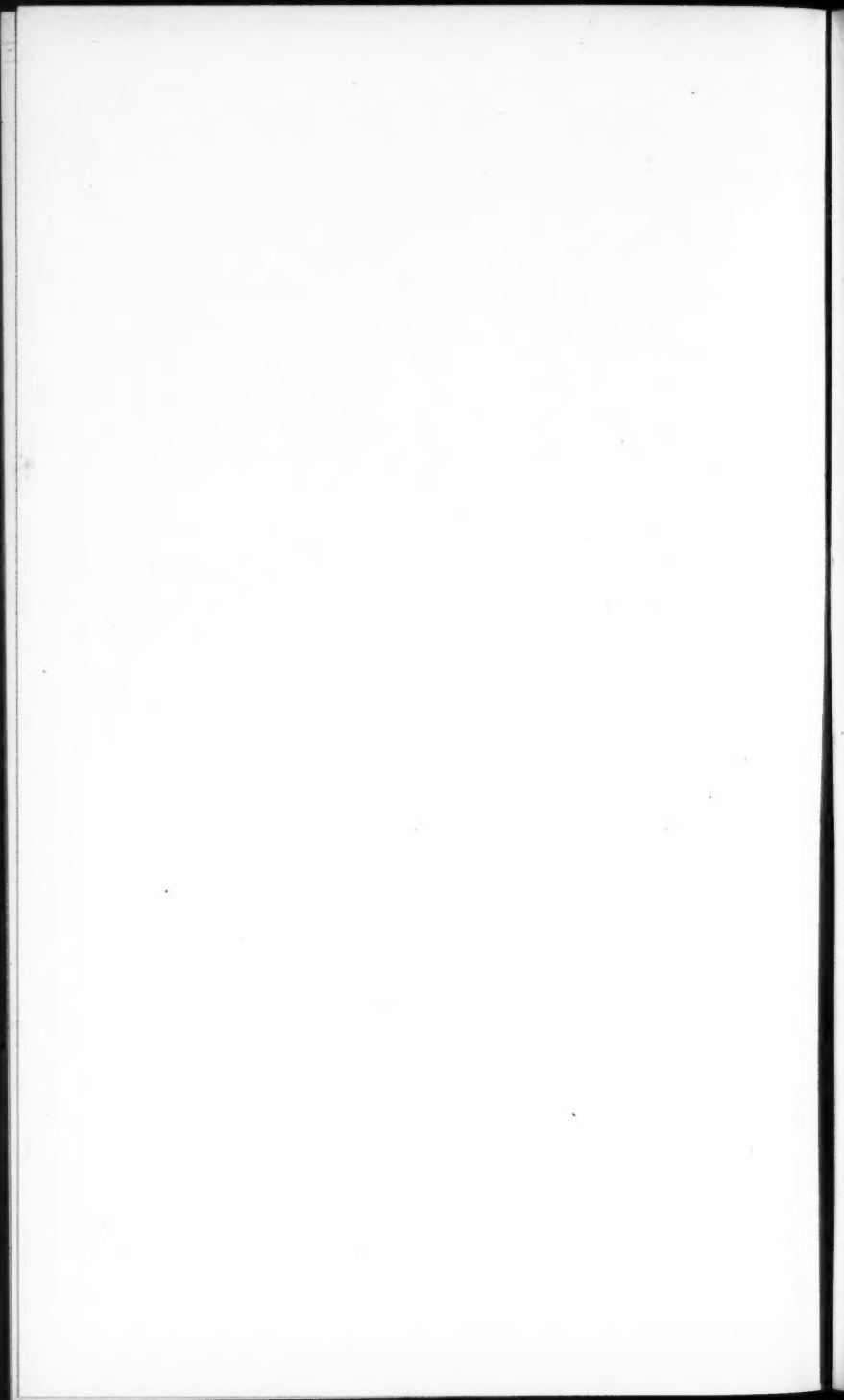
SEPTICHRAL REMAINS LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL



CLARKE.
LLANDAFF.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. 200 QUART ST. S.C.





burning of the clay took place on the spot. The bottom of the trench was covered with a layer of charcoal about a quarter of an inch in thickness, very carefully spread over the surface. The whole space was filled with fine, moist clay, unlike anything surrounding it.

Excavations were then required to the east of the north-west tower; and between the first and second piers of the nave-arcade, a little to the south, was found, about 4 ft. below the pavement, a mass of burnt vegetable matter containing metallic substances precisely similar to those above described. In this case the burnt matter took a circular form, and it lay on a bed of clay which must have been burnt on the spot. (Fig. 3.) Underneath this canopy large pebbles were found, regularly laid in moist clay, with an inner circle which contained about a shovelful of white ashes. These ashes, under the microscope, gave no clue to their origin, but chemical analysis proved them to be calcined bones. Over the ashes lay a bed of moist clay, entirely filling the space between the bottom and the burnt covering. A little to the east was found a quantity of coal and charcoal.

About 10 or 12 ft. to the north, immediately under the north wall, another trench, 5 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, and 1 ft. deep, was discovered. (Fig. 4.) At the top there was, as before, a quantity of burnt vegetable matter; but it surmounted, not a burnt clay cover, but a bed of pebbles set in moist clay. Nearly at the bottom of the trench a canopy of white linen, covering a shovelful of white ashes, was found. The rest of the base was formed of charcoal about 2 in. in thickness, and the entire mass stood on the gravel soil.

It is important to note that the foundation of the tower-pier was cut into a trench of the character before described. This pier is of thirteenth century date, and probably is not later than A.D. 1220, at which time the builders could hardly have known what the soil contained. Unfortunately the trenches above described were so rude and fragile that beyond a few rough fragments of the burnt clay, vegetable matter, etc., nothing could be preserved.

Various theories may be hazarded to explain what has been described; but if the chemical analysis of the white ashes has not been misleading, it is difficult not to believe that very primitive places of sepulture have been discovered. Cremation was certainly pre-Christian, and the practice of filling in graves with tempered clay brought from a distance is known to have been common in early days. (Cf. Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, first edition, p. 402.) The laying of pebbles in regular form in early British burying-places has also been noticed. (Cf. Mr. P. Spiers' Lecture on the results of a recent investigation into ancient monuments and relics. Papers read at the Royal Institute of British Architects. Session 1872-73.)

Perhaps it should be added that Llandaff is claimed to be one of the earliest, if it is not the very earliest, of cathedral foundations in Great Britain. History, whether fabulous or authentic it may be

presumptuous to say, tells of the existence of a Christian church there at the end of the second century of the Christian era; and its intimate connection with Caerleon, where the second Augustan legion was certainly quartered at that time, lends colour to the story. In the sixth century the existence of the see can be traced with comparative certainty; and of the ninth century are left traces of the church in the cross still standing in the Palace garden, and the MS. of the Gospels, called St. Chad's, formerly at Llandaff, and now in the Lichfield Chapter Library. The history of Llandaff may not be full of brilliant incidents, but its unbroken continuity is unique.

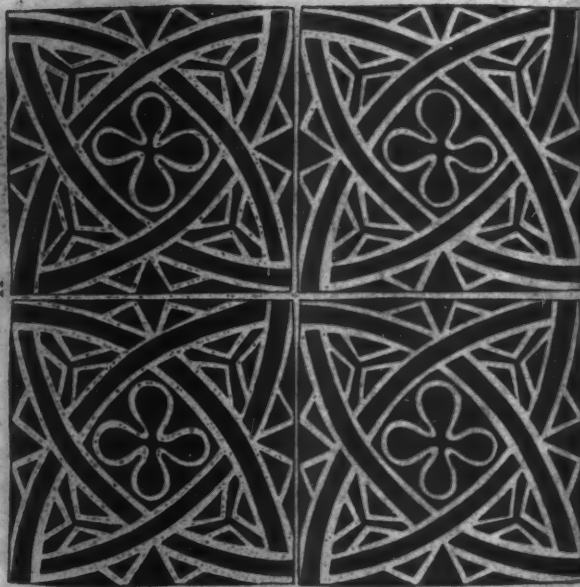
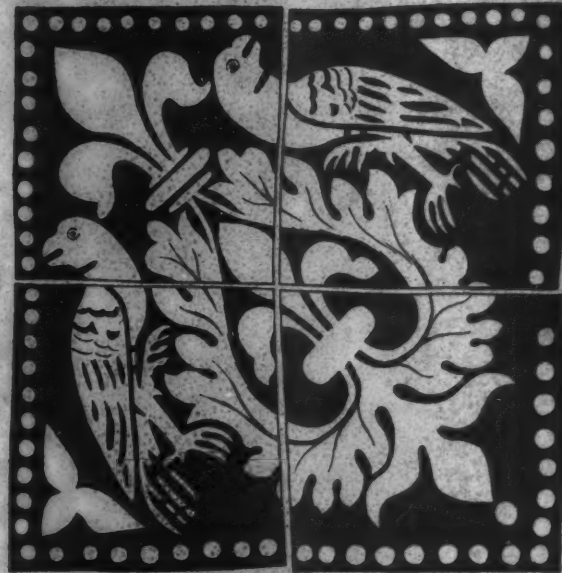
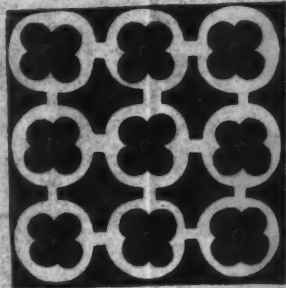
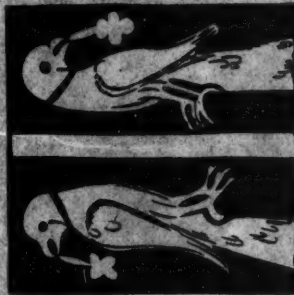
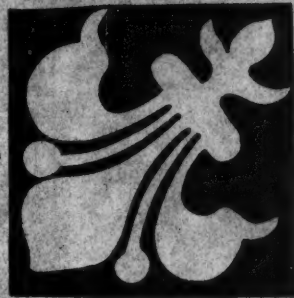
ROBERT W. GRIFFITH, M.A.

STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY.—The plate of pavement-tiles which accompanies this number illustrates, to a certain extent, one of the most important discoveries made at Strata Florida, that is, the encaustic and incised tile-pavements which have been partially uncovered in the transepts, choir, presbytery, and chapels.

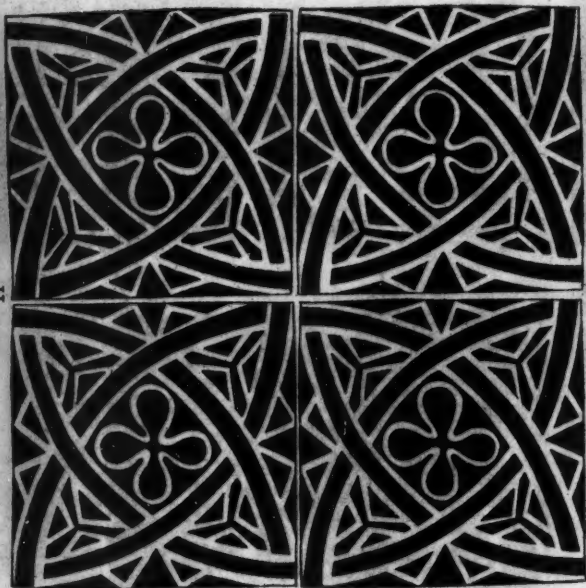
I have submitted the drawings of the pavements and tiles to the Lord Bishop of Ely and the Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A., both of whom are authorities upon the subject of ancient tiles, and I am indebted to them for the following remarks:—

The Bishop of Ely is of opinion that the tiles numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, and 17, should be classed together, and that Nos. 6, 11, 12, 13, and 16, form another class in which he would include No. 9. He considers that Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 16, are of one date and of one manufacture, as they are portions of the pavements of the three chapels in the south transept which are undisturbed, and that No. 3 ought to fix the period of the manufacture of these tiles. There can be little doubt that the costume of the figure upon the tile No. 3 prevailed about the early part and middle of the fourteenth century. The Bishop identifies No. 6 with a tile from Acton Scott Church, in Shropshire, and at Banow, near Broseley; and he also states that "No. 16 occurs at Banow, and a tile of substantially the same design, but not identical, at Long Church, Salop." In the Cathedral of St. Asaph and at Banow occurs what he supposes to be No. 13; but in those examples four small rings appear round the central portion.

He also mentions a tile from Chester, in the British Museum, rather like No. 11, but with a small rose in the centre instead of the quatrefoil; and recognises Nos. 3 and 9 as not uncommon patterns. "Nos. 1 and 4 are of a design common to all dates; and No. 2 is also an ordinary subject, but seldom with a mere bar up the middle. There is nothing remarkable in the armorial tile, 5; the frame of the cockatrice in 7 is common enough; 8 is unusual, but not remarkable; 10 is a curious variation of a form of 2; 12, a common enough type" (but the Bishop has not seen this particular example); "14 is the corner of a square of sixteen tiles; 15, possibly the centre of the same square; 17, a border-tile of Decorated date, or perhaps Perpendicular."



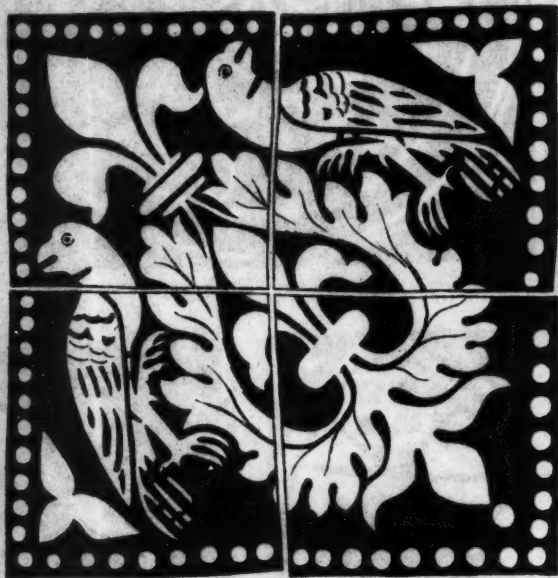
11



13

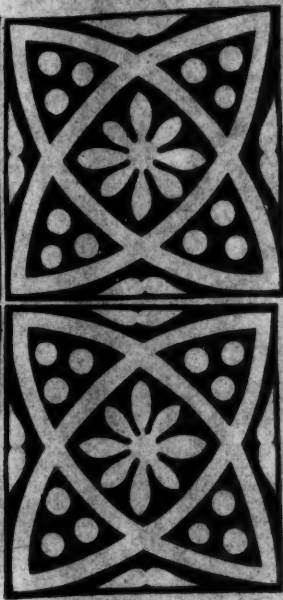


10

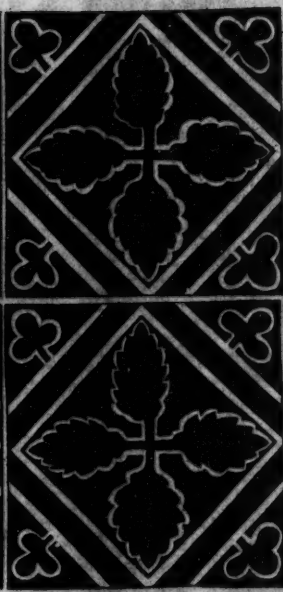


12





14



16



15



17



BORDER TILE



FRAGMENTS OF PAINTED GLASS

STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY

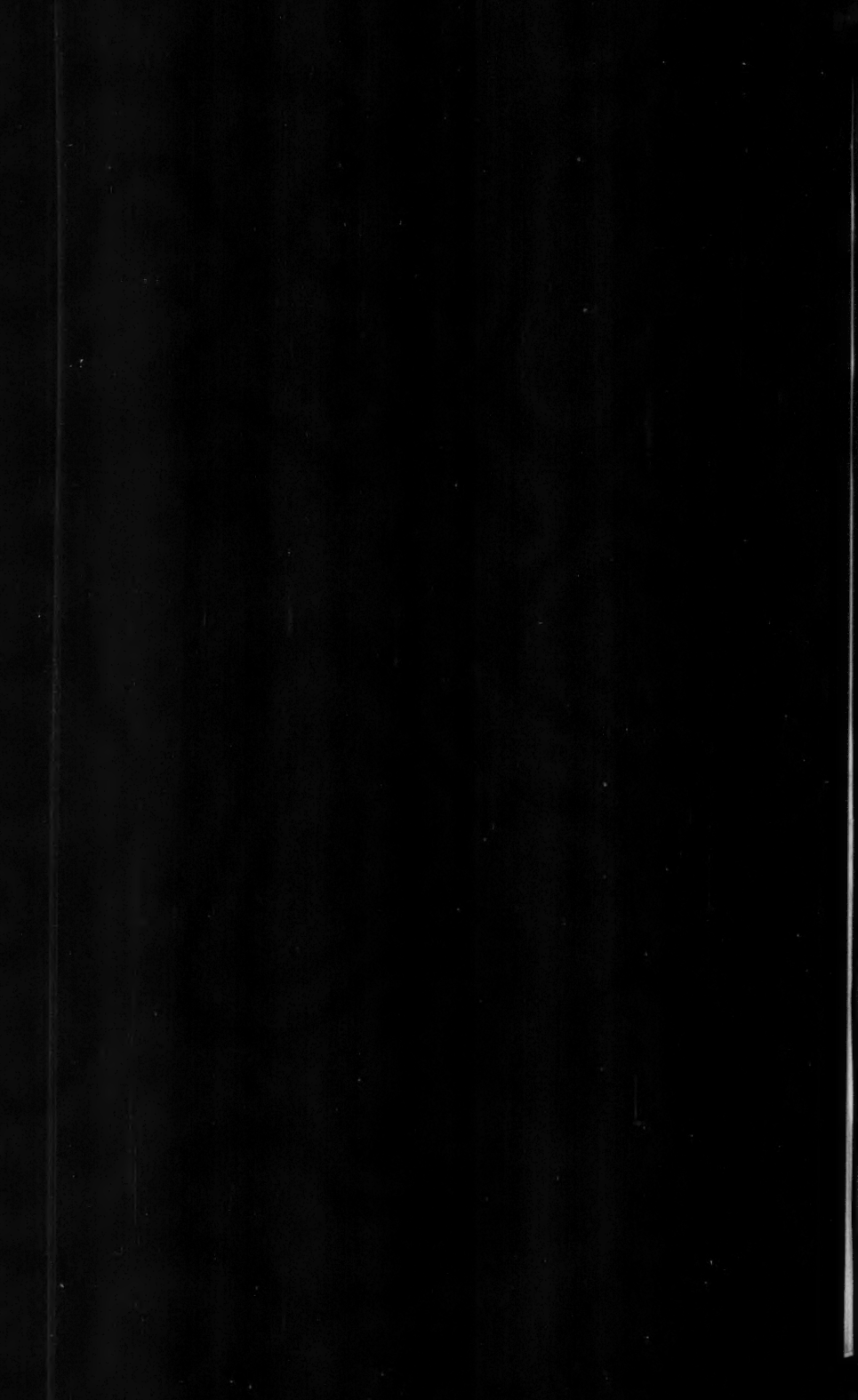
PAVEMENT TILES

SCALE OF INCHES



DRAWN AND SKETCHED BY TELFER SMITH.





The Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A., says: "It is difficult to form an exact opinion about the Strata Florida tiles without actually seeing one; but so far as I can judge they were not made at either Great Malvern or Droitwich, which were the two places where our Worcestershire tiles were made. So far as I can judge from the drawings, they belong (especially those which have apparently incised lines upon them) to the Shropshire type, of which examples may be seen at Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, Cound, Chester Cathedral and Museum, and also at the Museum at Warwick. I do not know where they were made. I believe there is at Cound, in Shropshire, a tile exactly like the one you figure bearing the Despenser coat,—quarterly *or* and *gules*, in the second and third quarters a fret *or*, over all a bend *sable*. Some griffins like those in your illustrations (No. 9) are to be seen at Cound and also at Holy Cross. I should think that the date of the pavements cannot be earlier than about the middle of the fourteenth century. The Despenser coat must, I think, be referred either to—(1), Hugh le Despenser, eldest son of Hugh Earl of Gloucester, who was summoned to Parliament as Lord of Glamorgan, and died without issue, February 8th, 1348; (2), or his nephew, Edward le Despenser, born 1336, being summoned from 1357 to 1372, was made a Knight of the Garter, and died at Cardiff Castle, Nov. 11, 1375."

Mr. Porter also refers to the drawings of the fragments of stained glass found behind the bases of the altars in the chapels in the south transept, illustrated upon the same plate as the pavement-tiles. He remarks: "The drawings of the fragments of glass are very interesting. I have gone somewhat carefully into the subject of early English glass, being led thereto by our finding some fragments of the same date in our church here (Claines); and I believe that the pieces you figure were in the windows when the church was burnt by Edward I, and that the glass was made about 1255."

There can be little doubt that Mr. Porter is correct as to this. The glass was nearly all found in the spaces which exist at the rear of the altars in the chapels in the south transept, some portions of it bearing evident marks of the action of fire. Fragments of the leading were also discovered, with small pieces of coloured glass still attached. The action of time, and its burial in damp soil for so long a period, have entirely broken up the texture of this glass, and much of it crumbles to powder upon being exposed to the air, so that it is almost impossible to make out more than the merest fragments of the design with which it had been painted.

STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CORNISH ANTIQUITIES.—Messrs. Gibson and Sons, of Mount's Bay Studio, Penzance, deserve the thanks of all students of Celtic remains for having devoted their attention to photographing the antiquities of Cornwall. It is impossible to overrate the service which photography might render to archaeology by preserving an absolutely truthful record of the appearance of monuments, which, in the absence of any effective protection from

Government, are being daily swept out of existence. Unfortunately, work of this kind does not pay financially, and therefore, when any one like Mr. Gibson sets aside the idea of profit, in order to take a complete series of photographs of the antiquities of a particular district, he deserves every encouragement from archaeological societies. Amongst the specimens which Mr. Gibson has been kind enough to send me for inspection are views of chambered cairns, cromlechs, stone circles, hut-dwellings, inscribed pillar-stones, and numerous crosses. The photographs are in all cases satisfactory as works of art, and should prove invaluable for scientific purposes. Mr. Gibson's letter on the subject is so interesting that I am sure he will pardon my printing it without any suspicion of its being done as an advertisement.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

"Mount's Bay Studio, Penzance, June 11th, 1889.

"Sir,—We tender our thanks for your kind expressions *re* our photographing the antiquities, etc., and may say that they have been taken irrespective of the business aspect, and mainly because of the great interest we have always taken in these matters, and the pleasure their possession and contemplation afford us.

"We have many times put ourselves to great inconvenience to secure a particular example, and, though not quite complete yet, still we have nearly all of interest in the west; we shall complete the series as time permits.

"We have all of interest in the Scilly Isles, where we resided for some years. The islands contain such a large number of barrows, of the usual exterior mound shape, with a rectangular cavity, generally about 7 feet by 4 or 5 feet; some contain two interior chambers. Some views show them opened from the top; others from the end; some show the mound; others, the large covering-stones, in cases where the mound has been removed.

"There is one example of a stone coffin or chest in a mound opened by the late Mr. Aug. Smith, proprietor of the islands, in the presence of a company of antiquaries. It shows the grooves, or channels, rudely cut in the long sides, by which the end stones are retained in their places. Also examples of the holed stones, old querns, and stone mullers, stone poor-box, old cider-mill (stone), menhir or monumental stones, etc.

"In reference to your remark as to printing by permanent process, we can do so if required. The copies would cost a little more; but the majority of the public, both residents and visitors, show so little interest in the subject, and do not seem disposed to purchase at any price. As to the resident population, there are but very few who appear to *know* anything of these most interesting objects by which they are surrounded, much less appreciate them. The ancient British village of Chysoister, about four miles from Penzance, has, since we photographed it a few years ago, been nearly destroyed—cattle and horses allowed to wander as they

would through the narrow doorways, pulling out the corner-stones, and generally reducing it to a shapeless mass of stones. It seems useless to say anything about it, or beg for its preservation; it appears to be no one's business. The same remarks will apply to Madron Baptistery, and others; stones carted away for building purposes, etc. It grieves one to see these relics of bygone days, that can never be replaced, after standing so long, now, in the nineteenth century, with all its advantages of civilisation, light, and learning, allowed, not to crumble away in the natural course, but wantonly destroyed by vandals.

"We shall be most pleased to send a parcel to yourself or friends at any time; and again expressing the gratification your remarks have given us,

"We are, sir, your obedient servants,

"GIBSON AND SONS.

"J. Romilly Allen, Esq."



Early Sculptured Cross-Head.

EARLY SCULPTURED CROSS-HEAD, LOCALITY UNKNOWN.—The cross-head here illustrated was engraved some time ago by Mr. Worth-

ington G. Smith, but the locality and accompanying particulars have been lost. Any one who can supply the missing particulars is requested to communicate with the Editors. J. R. A.

THE HOWARD TOMB AT RUDBAXTON, PEMBROKESHIRE.—This remarkable seventeenth century monument has already been described in the late Sir S. R. Glynne's *Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses* (*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. v, p. 133), to which the reader is referred for the inscriptions. J. R. A.

RESTORATION OF MONKTON PRIORY CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The Rev. David Bowen requests that those who are interested in the completion of the restoration of the chancel of Monkton Priory Church will send any donation to him at Pembroke. The work has taken eight years, and has been done in sections. The fifth, which is now in hand, completes the chancel. Mr. Bowen has forwarded a photograph of the portion already finished, showing that the restoration has been carried out in a conservative manner. J. R. A.

CONFERENCE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.—The following correspondence has taken place on this subject:—

“Soc. Antiq. Lond., Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.,
June 14th, 1889.

“Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose copy of the resolutions agreed to at the adjourned meeting of the above Conference on Tuesday, May 7th, 1889, which have now been formally considered and approved by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries.

“Will you, at your earliest convenience, authorise me to submit the name of your Society for registration to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, in accordance with Resolution I, at their meeting on June 26th next.

“I have also to inform you that the first Congress will be held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on Wednesday, July 17th, 1889, at 2 P.M.

“I have the honour to be, yours faithfully,

“HAROLD ARTHUR DILLON, *Sec. S. A.*

“The Secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association.”

“At an adjourned meeting of the Conference of Archæological Societies, held at Burlington House, on May 7th, 1889, it was agreed that the following Recommendations be submitted to the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries, with a request that they should receive their favourable consideration:—

“I.—That a Register of Antiquarian and Archæological Societies, hereinafter termed ‘Societies in Union’, be kept at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, and that any Society desiring to be



THE HOWARD TOMB AT RUDBAXTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE.



placed on the Register should submit its application to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, who shall grant or refuse it as they think fit.

"II.—That every Society in Union shall send its publications and the programmes of its meetings to the Society of Antiquaries, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Society of Antiquaries' *Proceedings*, and, should they desire it, a copy of *Archæologia* at the same price at which it is sold to Fellows.

"III.—That if, on any discovery being made of exceptional interest, a Society in Union shall elect to communicate it to the Society of Antiquaries before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Society of Antiquaries, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its Ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Society in Union to make use of any illustrations that the Society of Antiquaries may prepare.

"IV.—That any officer of a Society in Union, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman, or Secretary, or by two of the members of the Council of a Society in Union, shall, on the production of proper vouchers, be allowed to use the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, but without the power of removing books, except by the express permission of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries.

"V.—That from time to time a Congress shall be held in London, the first to be summoned during the present year. The Council of the Society of Antiquaries shall be *ex officio* members, and the President (or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents) of the Society of Antiquaries shall be President of the Congress. Six members of the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute, six of the Council of the British Archæological Association, and four of the Council of the Cambrian Archæological Association, may be nominated by these Societies to represent them at the Congress. Each Society in Union may send two delegates to the Congress.

"VI.—That the object of the Congress be to promote the better organisation of antiquarian research, and to strengthen the hands of the local Societies in securing the preservation of ancient monuments, records, and all objects of antiquarian interest.

"VII.—That for this purpose it shall promote the foundation of new Societies where such appear necessary, and the improvement and consolidation of existing Societies where advisable, and suggest the limits within which each local Society can most advantageously work, and the direction in which it appears most desirable at the moment that the efforts of the Societies in Union should be exerted.

"VIII.—That the Societies in Union be invited to furnish reports from time to time with reference to their actions in these directions. That the Royal Archæological Institute, the British Archæological Association, be requested to offer to the Congress any remarks which may be suggested by their Annual General Meetings or otherwise.

"IX.—That the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries be requested to act as Secretary of the Congress, with whom the Secretaries of the Societies in Union can correspond, and that the Council of the Society of Antiquaries be requested to advise on any matters which may arise in the interval between one meeting of the Congress and another."

"20, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., June 19th, 1889.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of the Resolutions agreed to at the adjourned meeting of the above Conference, on Tuesday, May 7th, 1889. I am instructed to inform you that the proposals contained in your letter having been laid before the Committee of the Cambrian Archæological Association, it was decided not to submit the name of the Cambrian Archæological Association for registration to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, in accordance with Resolution I, at their meeting on June 26th next.

"I remain, yours faithfully,

"J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

"Hon. Harold A. Dillon."

STRATA FLORIDA.—An urgent appeal for funds has been made to enable the Local Committee to protect the discoveries and complete the excavations by carrying out the works suggested by Mr. Stephen W. Williams in the following extracts from a letter addressed by him to A. J. Hughes, Esq., Town Clerk of Aberystwyth:—

"1. The whole of the surface of the Abbey church to be cleared of rubble stone, and the whole of the pavements laid bare.

"2. The careful assorting and stacking away of the moulded and carved stonework, so that it may be seen to advantage, and putting together with cement such fragments of arches, piers, columns, etc., as can be replaced *in situ*.

"3. The remainder of the cloister-garth should be excavated down to the original level.

"4. The pathway proposed in front of the west wall of the Abbey should be excavated, so that the approach to the Abbey ruins would be through the great west doorway.

"5. If the consent of the owners and occupiers can be obtained, the portion of the Abbey at the back of Mr. Arch's house could be cleared and enclosed, and made part of the ruins which the public would see.

"6. It would also be advisable, if funds can be obtained, to erect some place of shelter for the custodian.

"I consider that to carry out all the above suggestions a sum of £350 will be required."

All payments and communications to be made to Mr. Morris Davies, Ffosrhydygaed, Llanfarian, Aberystwith.